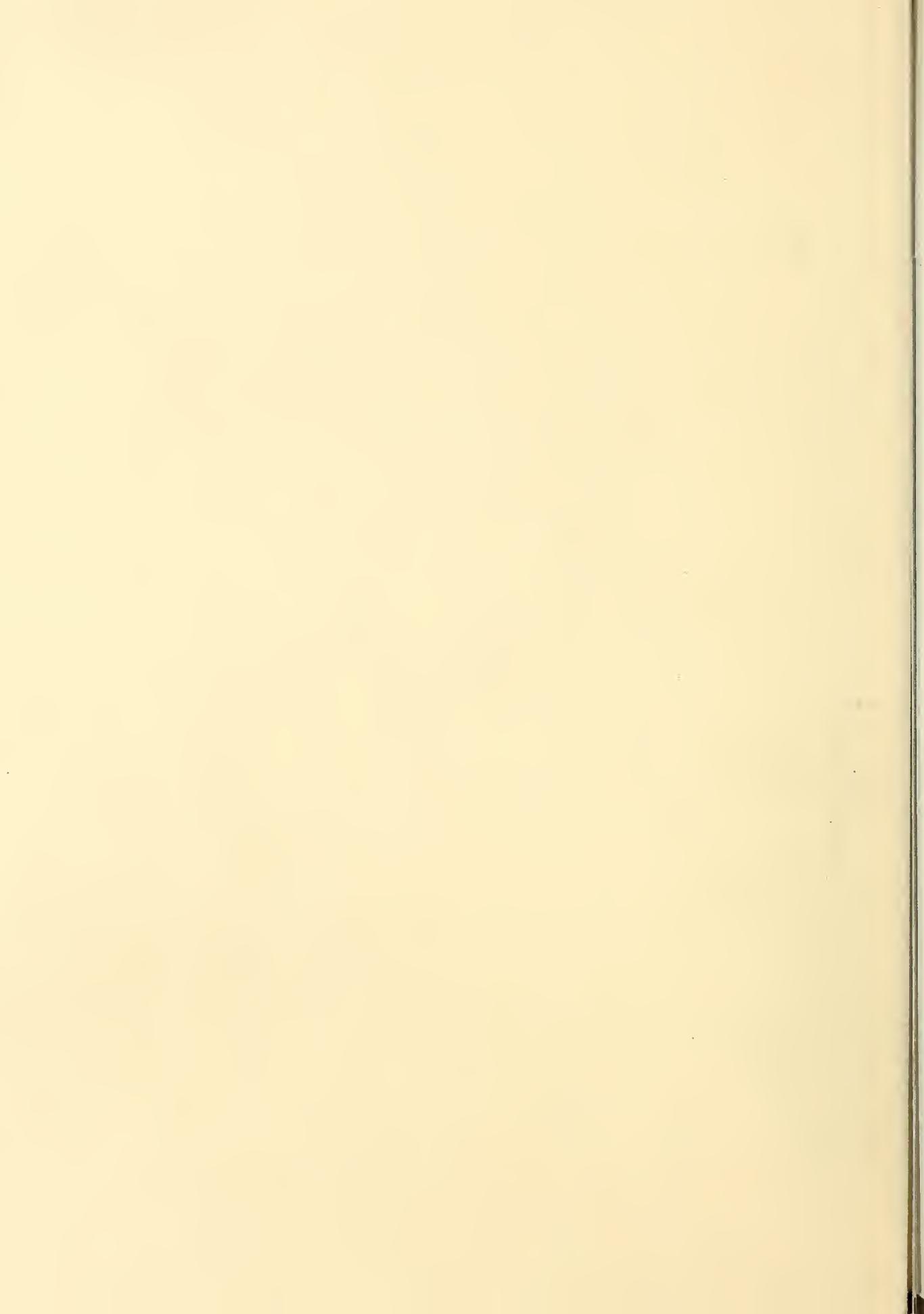


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DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LVIII, No. 41

Section 1

August 17, 1935.

BANK ASSETS INCREASE An increase of \$2,159,768,000 in assets of the national banking structure in the year ended June 29, 1935, was reported last night by J. F. T. O'Connor, Comptroller of the Currency. The report said total assets of the 5,431 active institutions were \$26,061,360,000 as compared with \$23,901,592,000 reported by 5,422 banks a year ago. Loans and discounts showed a shrinkage of \$330,000,000 during the period, amounting on the later date to \$7,365,226,000 and \$7,694,749,000 a year ago. (Press).

MEXICAN DEBT PLANS President Cardenas of Mexico said in a formal statement issued yesterday at the Mexican Embassy in Washington that his country would be unable to renew payments on its foreign obligations at this time. "At present," said Cardenas, "the economic conditions of my government are normal. It has been able to meet all the expenses of the budget, without resorting to credit. It is not in a position, however, to renew for the time being payments of its foreign obligations." Whenever the economic conditions improve, he said, "the government of Mexico will undoubtedly, be the first to consider the convenience of paying its foreign debts." (Associated Press).

TRADE QUICKENING Dun & Bradstreet in its weekly survey of business conditions, issued yesterday in New York, found that increases replaced decreases customary for most lines at this time of year. "While the advance of retail distribution was less emphatic than during the week preceding, the advantage over 1934 generally was maintained or extended," the report said. "It was in the wholesale branches that activity was most pronounced, as buyers hastened to replenish depleted inventories on a rising market, releasing long-postponed orders as delivery delays grew imminent." (Press).

MARCH, POE, CONFIRMED Nomination of Charles H. March, of Minnesota, for Federal trade commissioner was confirmed yesterday by the Senate. March is now a member of the commission. The Senate also confirmed A. Lincoln Filene, of Massachusetts; Clarence Poe, of North Carolina, and Henry Ohl, of Wisconsin, as members of the Federal Board for Vocational Education. (Washington Post).

Speeding Industrial and Engineering Chemistry (Aug. 10) prints
Obsolescence an address, "Science and Capitalism" by Robert E. Wilson,
who says in part: "While capital does have some grounds
for blaming science and technology for excessive rates of obsolescence,
just as labor blames them for unemployment, any careful analysis will
indicate that the welfare of our country and the reduction of unemployment
depends to a very large extent upon the wholehearted cooperation of capital
and science in the future. This cooperation should manifest itself along
at least three different lines -- first, the setting aside of further ac-
cumulations of capital for the encouragement and financing of more in-
tensive work along fundamental scientific lines. . . In the second place,
capital must and does stand ready to put the results of scientific work
speedily to the service of the public. Much progress has been made in
recent decades in reducing the time lag between discovery and widespread
use but more remains to be done. The hope-of-profit motive will insure
this result, unless it is neutralized by fear or lack of confidence. . .
Thirdly, and most important of all, capital in our various industries must
come to realize more thoroughly than at present that continuing support of
research is the only possible insurance against rapid obsolescence which
results in the destruction of capital. It is true that such research
activities may, on the whole, speed obsolescence, but the organization with
an adequate research background will anticipate the new lines of develop-
ment and be prepared for changes and adaptations, and thus be in a position
to profit rather than suffer by the accelerating process of change so
characteristic of our modern world. Even though science may often appear
to 'bite' the hand that feeds it, capital must continue and increase its
support of science, and on the other hand those interested in the continued
progress of science must better appreciate the tremendous stake which
science has in our capitalistic system".

Canadian
Wheat
Policy

Discussing "Public Policy in Relation to the Wheat
Market" in The Canadian Journal of Economics and Political
Science (Toronto, Aug.), H. L. Griffin says in conclusion:

"If the international wheat market is narrower, it also
has fewer sources of supply . . . The United States may remain permanently
out of it because continued production of wheat for export is inconsistent
with other national policies which are being pursued. . . Nevertheless the
market remains a highly competitive one, with Canada, Argentina, and
Australia the principal competitors... For the Canadian farmer to con-
tinue in competition it is necessary not only for him to maintain the high
quality of his production, but to be able to meet prices of competitors,
which in turn means having production costs comparable to theirs. In
addition, it is requisite that there be a sufficient flow of imports into
Canada to afford the necessary balance to exports. Interests in other
parts of Canada, whose continued prosperity is bound up with the continued
existence of the wheat growing industry on a satisfactory scale, will do
well to bear in mind those two requirements in making demands for public
policies which tend either to add to farmers' production costs or to re-
strict unduly the import trade of Canada. Wheat is one of the foundation
stones of the economic structure of Canada, and the welfare of the whole
country depends now, and must continue to depend, largely on the maintain-
ance in western Canada of the vast enterprise of growing wheat for export."

Congress The Senate by a vote of 57 to 22, passed the tax bill
Aug. 15 (H.R.8974) and adopted the conference report on the bill
(H.R.8492) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and
agreed to the House amendments to the amendments reported by the confer-
ence committee in disagreement, making one minor change in the Warren
potato amendment which the House agreed to later in the day. All that
remains to be done before the bill is ready for the President's signature
is for the Senate to agree to a Concurrent Resolution ordering the Clerk
of the House to make certain clarifying changes during the enrollment of
the bill. The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry reported out with
amendment the bill (S.2983) to amend the Plant Quarantine Act of August
20, 1912. The House agreed to the Senate amendments to the bill (H.R.
6914) to authorize cooperation with the States to stimulate the acquisi-
tion, development, and administration of State forests and to coordinate
Federal and State activities in a national program of forest-land manage-
ment. It also agreed to the Senate amendments to the bill (H.R.7659) to
provide that tolls on certain bridges over navigable waters shall be just
and reasonable. These two bills are now ready to be sent to the President.
The House also passed H.R.7224, to conserve the water resources and to
encourage reforestation of the water-sheds of Fresno County by the with-
drawal of certain public lands included within the Sequoia National
Forest from location and entry under the mining laws. The House Committee
on the Judiciary reported out without amendment a joint resolution (S.J.
Res. 163) to authorize the acceptance of bids for Government contracts
made subject to codes of fair competition.

Iowa The Iowa State College Journal of Science (April)
Science includes symposia on (1) Erosion Prevention Capacity of
Quarterly Plant Cover; and (2) Applied Botanical Research on Maize.
The titles and authors on erosion are: The Importance of
Out-door Plant Studies, B. Shimek; The Effect of Plant Cover on Soil and
Water Losses, R. E. Uhland; Certain Aspects of the Role of Vegetation in
Erosion Control, W. C. Lowdermilk; Mosses and Soil Erosion, H. S. Conard;
Challenge of Erosion to Botanists, H. L. Shantz; Natural Revegetation on
Eroded Soils in Southeastern Ohio, J. A. Larsen; The Relation of the
Stages of Plant Succession to Soil Erosion, J. M. Aikman; Effect of
Species of Grasses and Legumes Sown and Treatment Upon the Population of
Meadows and Pastures, F. S. Wilkins; Measurement of Run-off as Influenced
by Plant Cover Density, A. F. Dodge. The Symposium on Maize includes:
Applied Botanical Research on Maize, R. E. Buchanan; Resistance and
Susceptibility of Corn Strains to Second Brood Chinch Bugs, J. R. Holbert,
W. P. Flint, J. H. Bigger and G. H. Dungan; Loss Mutations in Maize,
L. J. Stadler; The Effect of Inbreeding and of Selection Within Inbred
Lines of Maize Upon the Hybrids Made After Successive Generations of
Selfing, M. T. Jenkins; Some New Mutants in Maize, E. W. Lindstrom;
Dissemination of Bacterial Wilt of Corn, Charlotte Elliott; Preliminary
Studies on the Effect of Filtrates from Cultures of Diplodia zeae Upon
Seedling Blight of Maize, George L. McNew; The Ontogeny of the Maize
Plant - the Early Differentiation of Stem and Root Structures and Their

Morphological Relationships, John N. Martin and Arthur L. Hershey; Some New Aspects of Maize Smut, Glen N. Davis; The Translocation of Carbohydrates in Maize, W. E. Loomis; Leaf Area and Growth Rate of Corn Plants, Harold F. Eisele; Relation of Rate of Planting to the Effect of Corn Seed Treatment, Chas. S. Reddy; Genetic Investigations of Bacterial Wilt Resistance in Corn as Caused by *Bacterium stewartii* (Smith) Migula, E. J. Wellhausen; Chromosome Studies in Black Mexican Maize I. Behavior of Extra Chromosomes in Black Mexican Inbreds and Hybrids with Dent Types of Maize, L. M. Humphrey; The Future of Corn Production, H. D. Hughes; Six Decades of Corn Improvement and the Future Outlook, Henry A. Wallace.

Cotton Oil Extraction A summary of an article by J. M. Newbold, chemist of Eastern Cotton Oil Co., in Oil & Soap (Aug.) says:

"Both the expeller and hydraulic types of mills are used for crushing high moisture seed in the northeastern section of North Carolina. The quality of crude oil from the hydraulic mill is decidedly better than crude oil from the expeller mill, when the seed are comparable, and as the moisture content of the seed increases the difference in quality of crude oil from the two types of mill is progressively greater in favor of the hydraulic mill. The disintegration of cottonseed meats in the food chopper, used for the free fatty acid determination in cottonseed, and the expeller mill have a very similar effect on the color of the oil. Apparently the effect of expelling also causes an increase in free fatty acids and refining loss, especially when working high moisture seed."

Biological Survey Responsibility "Doubtless there are two elements which will find fault with the Federal regulations to be applied to wildfowl shooting this fall," comments Henry L. Betten in The American Field (Aug. 17). "On one hand will stand the champions of total prohibition who desire to ram their special brand of religion down the throats of the sportsmen; on the other an element masquerading as sportsmen who have long demanded and received special privileges relative to exploitation of wildlife resources. It is particularly fortunate that, without yielding to the desires of the partisan elements mentioned, J. N. Darling, chief of Biological Survey, has issued logical, equitable and sane orders primarily in behalf of the many millions of sportsmen in America and Canada who have a vital interest in the perpetuation of migratory waterfowl. Indirectly, the U. S. Biological Survey is responsible not only for the preservation and restoration of migratory wildfowl, but holds the greater responsibility of establishing a balance which will tend to prevent undue drains on our resources of wildlife -- game animals, game birds and game fish alike. It is true, of course, the bureau is not vested with authority to administer native or resident resources. But by its control of migratory game and employment of the same as a buffer it wields a decided influence on the status of native stocks."

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Vol. LVIII, No. 42

Section 1

August 19, 1935.

BANKS CLEAR
LEDGERS

A huge bank house cleaning of millions of dollars in depression debris was reported yesterday by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. It said 14,124 insured institutions, representing all but 1,664 of the Nation's licensed banks, wrote \$1,130,000,000 in accumulated losses off their asset ledgers in 1934. The banks took heavy losses, but assets advanced from \$40,610,000,-000 to \$47,370,000,000 during 1934, accompanying an increase in deposits from \$31,300,000,000 "to about \$39,000,000,000." (Washington Post).

TOBACCO
PROSPECTS

Tobacco growers throughout the South Atlantic States who waited for the opening of the South Georgia markets to indicate the price trend of the year, are now convinced that they are to enjoy their second successive profitable season, says Lenoir Chambers in a Norfolk report to the New York Times. The opening prices on the Georgia markets in early August were almost universally higher than a year ago. The Georgia volume jumped from 34,000,000 pounds last year, to an estimated 50,000,000 to 60,000,000 this year. It is apparent now that Georgia will reap the best financial return it has ever known from tobacco. (August 18).

GERMAN

ECONOMIC LIFE

In a copyrighted report from Berlin to the New York Herald-Tribune (Aug. 18) John Elliott says that the most salient feature in the day-to-day life in Germany is the soaring cost of living and the scarcity of foodstuffs. Meats are becoming more costly and scarcer. Lemons almost have disappeared from the markets, and sausage makers cannot obtain sufficient pork. At one time this spring onions, accompaniment of the potato food which feeds the poor, were unobtainable in Berlin. The Nazis have reduced the registered unemployed to 1,754,000, compared with 2,496,000 a year ago. But this reduction in unemployment has been made possible to a great extent by the spreading of employment at the expense of those who already had jobs.

INDUSTRIAL
SHIFTING

The trend of American industry is shifting from big cities to their outskirts and from small communities to towns of medium size but rarely to small towns or isolated communities, and then only to escape union control and high wages, according to a survey, sponsored by the University of Pennsylvania, made by Daniel Creamer for the Population Redistribution Study and made public in Washington Saturday. (N.Y. Times, August 18).

Protein Diet
Studies

The leading editorial in The Journal of the American Medical Association (Aug. 10) deals with Animal vs. vegetable Protein. It says in part: "Proteins that are unsatisfactory for nutritive purposes are not toxic or poorly utilized but are lacking in one or more of the so-called essential amino acids. . . The emphasis has been transferred from one of quantity of protein in the diet to that of quality of ingested protein. . . Investigators have clearly established that, in general, the proteins of animal origin are superior to the vegetable proteins for purposes of nutrition. . . The white rat has proved ideal for this study. . . The rate of growth of rats is not an adequate test of the value of a diet, if the animals used are born of mothers on a good diet and have been nursed by them. The true quality of the diet is revealed only in the offspring of these animals. It might be pointed out, therefore, that the testimony of human vegetarians is worthless, because they were probably not vegetarians during the first part of their lives and they do not carry the test to the second generation. . . Vegetarian rats may grow to maturity and reproduce, even when continued for several generations on the same diet, without any sign of abnormality except the lowered growth rate. A diet which is so deficient as to be inadequate for growth and reproduction is easily recognized by its effect; it must be changed to a better one or the race will perish. In either case no weaklings remain. However, a diet that is slightly deficient and yet suffices to propagate the race after a fashion may never arouse suspicion and hence continues to exert its insidious effects. This is true not only of a strictly vegetarian ration but of any slightly deficient diet."

Pennsylvania
Park Guides

Trained nature guides and recreation leaders are now located in fifteen of Pennsylvania's State Forest Parks as the result of a SERB education project instituted by the Department of Public Instruction with the cooperation of other State departments, including Forests and Waters, Health, and the Game and Fish Commissions, reports The Capitol News. Twenty park guides received two weeks of training in a special nature education and recreation course at the Pennsylvania State College. According to Dr. Lester K. Ade, Superintendent of Public Instruction, duties of the guides include encouragement of people to visit the State parks and making arrangements for excursions, picnics, camps and nature activities there. They conduct recreational activities, select camp sites and otherwise make visitors welcome.

Ayres
Optimistic

"There is a more solid basis for the cheerfulness of business sentiment than the impressive and important fact that stock market quotations have been advancing for five consecutive months, Colonel Leonard P. Ayres, Cleveland Trust Company vice president, said in the bank's business bulletin yesterday", says a summary in the N. Y. Times (Aug. 16). "The really justifiable reason for a greater measure of optimism, Colonel Ayres said, lies in the fact that this Summer, for the first time during the depression, business recovery has been able to hold most of its gains. Our most reliable indicator of business activity is the Federal Reserve Board index of the volume of industrial production," Colonel Ayres said. "This index recorded its lowest level three years ago this Summer. Four times since then industrial production as measured by that index has staged good recoveries, and on the

three earlier occasions most of the gains have been shortly lost again, but this time they have been mostly held'."

Congress August 16. The Senate agreed to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 34) directing the Clerk of the House to make certain changes in the bill (H.R. 8492) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, in its enrollment. The measure will now be sent to the President. Considering bills on the calendar the Senate passed the following: S. 630, to amend section 36 of the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933, as amended, to provide an interest rate of 3 percent per annum on loans to agricultural improvement districts; H.R. 8026, to establish and promote the use of standards of classification for tobacco, to provide and maintain an official tobacco inspection service, and for other purposes, which will now be sent to the President; S. 2910, to add to the Weiser National Forest; H.R. 8519, requiring contracts for the construction, alteration, and repair to any public building or public work of the United States to be accompanied by a performance bond protecting the United States and by an additional bond for the protection of persons furnishing material and labor for the construction, alteration, or repair of said public buildings or public work; and S. 2040, to amend an act entitled "An act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes", approved September 7, 1916, and acts in amendment thereof. The bill (S. 3002) to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States", approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, which amends the so-called "Frazier-Lemke Law", was made the unfinished business of the Senate. When the bill (S. 2665) to change the name of the Department of the Interior and to coordinate certain governmental functions came up during the call of the calendar debate for some length resulted but the bill was finally passed over. The Senate Committee on Banking and Currency reported out with amendments a bill (H.R. 6776) to amend section 36 of the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933, as amended. (No report filed). The Senate Committee on Commerce reported out without amendment a bill (S. 3194) to amend section 10A of the Federal Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, as amended. Recessed until Monday, August 19. The House Committee on the Judiciary reported out with amendment a bill (H.R. 8728) to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States", approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto. (H. Rept. 1808). This bill amends the "Frazier-Lemke Law" which was declared unconstitutional.

Abbot on Weather Cycle

Abbot on Weather Cycle "By utilizing the established hypothesis of phenomena recurring on a 23-year cycle, Dr. Charles G. Abbot, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, has stated, says a Washington Post report, "that long-distance weather forecasting may be given a thoroughly scientific basis. Through careful scientific studies, conducted in California, Chile and Africa, the Smithsonian staff has discovered temperature and precipitation at numerous points on the earth's surface show many features which approximately duplicate conditions at the same points 23 years before. Temperature, rainfall and numerous physical and biological processes have been found to reflect meteorological variations. Dr. Abbot has made predictions for 1935 and 1936, but they are locked in the Smithsonian vaults. They will not be published until Dr. Abbot is absolutely sure the apparent success of the 1934 predictions was not largely fortuitous.

August 16--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.75-12.75; cows good 6.50-7.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.50-11.75; vealers good and choice 9.00-10.25; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.25-9.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 11.50-12.15; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.75-12.15; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.00-12.10; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 10.00-11.50; slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.25-9.15.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. $122\frac{1}{4}$ - $126\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.*Minneap. $117\frac{1}{4}$ - $125\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. $84\frac{1}{2}$ - $92\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, $88\frac{1}{2}$ - $110\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. $100\frac{1}{4}$ -103; Chi. 101 - $102\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis $99\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 91-92; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 72; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 43 5/8-45 5/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $85\frac{1}{2}$ -87; St. Louis $88\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 yellow, Chi. $84\frac{3}{4}$ -87; St. Louis 87; No. 2 mixed, Chi. $85\frac{1}{2}$ -87; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. $26\frac{3}{4}$ - $27\frac{1}{4}$; K.C. 28 - $30\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. $27\frac{3}{4}$ - $28\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis $28\frac{1}{2}$ -29; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 57-64; Fair to good malting, Minneap. 39-47; No. 2, Minneap. 37-39; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 152-154.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes ranged 65¢-\$1.05 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; 70¢ f.o.b. Northern and Central points. Wisconsin sacked Cobblers \$1 carlot sales in Chicago. Virginia Cobblers \$1.50-\$1.60 per stave barrel in a few cities. Massachusetts Yellow Varieties of onions brought 65¢-85¢ per 50-pound sack in the East. New York stock 75¢-80¢ in Philadelphia. Iowa yellows 80¢-90¢ in the Middle West. North Carolina Jersey type sweet potatoes 90¢-\$1.15 per bushel basket in eastern cities. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.10-\$1.15 in Chicago. Virginia Elberta peaches, all sizes, $\$1.62\frac{1}{2}$ -\$3.25 per bushel basket in the East. Illinois stock \$1.65-\$2.50 in the Middle West; \$1.35 f.o.b. Anna, Ill.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 3 points from the previous close to 11.60 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 13.09 cents. October futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 5 points to 11.35 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 11 points to 11.35 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, $25\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 25 cents; 90 Score, $24\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 17 cents; S.Daisies, $16\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Y.Americas, $16\frac{1}{2}$ - $16\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, $28\frac{1}{2}$ -32 cents; Standards, 28 cents; Firsts, $25\frac{3}{4}$ -26 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LVIII, No. 43

Section 1

August 20, 1935.

MALE SEX HORMONE ISOLATED

The discovery and isolation of a new male sex hormone, much more powerful in its physiological action than the original male hormone isolated four years ago and synthesized last October, was reported in San Francisco yesterday at the opening general session of the American Chemical Society, says a report to the New York Times. The new hormone was first isolated from animal glands in Holland last June by the Dutch scientist, Doctor Laqueur. It was described yesterday for the first time before a scientific gathering in this country by Dr. L. Ruzicka of Zurich, Switzerland.

LOWER LUMBER FREIGHT

The Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday authorized freight reductions amounting to as much as 20 percent on lumber from the Pacific Coast to the East. The reductions are effective August 24. The cuts apply from coastal points and inland mills near the coast to destinations east of the Illinois-Indiana State line. Southern and Southwestern lumber mills claimed the new rates would handicap their business in protesting the reductions. (Washington Post).

FOREST PROTECTION

Flames, roaring through parts of Maine's 15,000,000 acres of sunbaked, tinder dry forest land, yesterday caused Governor Brann to suspend all inland fishing rights, except from boats, and to prohibit smoking or building of fires in the woods, says an Associated Press report from Augusta. The Governor issued his proclamation on the recommendation of Forest Commissioner Neil L. Violette, who reported two major fires in the State's 10,000,-000-acre forestry district in Aroostook County, while wind-fanned flames swept through timberland in Calais and East Machias.

SOUTH DAKOTA CENSUS

A 17,767 population loss since 1930 was disclosed yesterday at Pierre as one result of South Dakota's five-year fight with successive drought and grasshopper plagues. The 1935 State census, first official report of population shifts in the Northwest since the drought started, showed 675,082 residents, compared with 692,849 recorded in the 1930 Federal enumeration. It dropped South Dakota from thirty-sixth to thirty-eighth in population rank among the States, based upon 1930 figures. (Press).

Dairymen. "Whether due to improved educational facilities," Dairy Figure Produce (July 31) comments editorially, "organized aid or a Costs more generally enlightened farm population, there are evidences that the business ability of farmers in increasing from year to year. The great amount of political agitation on the farm question has undoubtedly caused producers to study their individual and collective situations in the light of these discussions. This is especially true with respect to the parity and related price principle. They are increasingly conscious of the price of products they sell as measured in the price of products they buy. Thinking along these lines has caused many to become more interested and concerned in their own costs. There are indications that more dairymen follow the relationship between grain and feed prices and butter-fat prices. If feeds are high and butter-fat low, they veer away from feeding cows, and vice versa. Thus it is that butter production and prices react more quickly and more certainly to shifts in these ratios than was the case in years past."

Queensland "At the Blackall Conference, Frank W. Bulcock, the Minister Drought for Agriculture, made a forceful plea," comments the Queensland Insurance Agricultural Journal, "for the formulation of a practical scheme of drought insurance. . . The scheme which he had been investigating provided for the purchase and storage of fodder on normal markets at normal prices. During the 1927 drought the cost of feeding sheep averaged a shilling a head a month on the basis of 10 pounds a ton for lucerne and 6 shillings a bushel for maize. If bought on a normal market, this cost could have been halved. The return per sheep in normal times averaged about 10s. a head. Minor droughts occurred about every five years, and major droughts about every ten years. Queensland flocks averaged, in the aggregate, 20,000,000 sheep over a decade, and, if assessed at 3d., would return a capital annually of 250,000 pounds, or, say, 1,000,000 pounds in four years, which could be held in trust. Such a scheme would need very material liquid assets. This money could be used to buy feed in normal times, and could be handled by a board controlled by the graziers, with, probably, a representative of the Treasury to advise regarding investments, and a representative of the Department of Agriculture and Stock to act as a liaison officer."

"Cost of Living" Forbes (Aug. 15) says in an article: "Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, for example, recently announced an increase of Wages five percent in wages and salaries of \$5,000 a year and less because of increased living costs. But this is not all: the increase will be canceled if the U. S. cost-of-living index drops five percent below the level of June 15, 1935. Standard Oil's plan, then, serves a double purpose. When prices are rising and the company can afford higher wage costs, employees need not strike for higher wages to meet higher living costs; when prices are falling, the plan automatically provides for pay reductions, thus reducing the company's costs and again helping to forestall strikes growing out of unexpected wage cuts."

Nebraska Birds In an editorial, "Birds Deserve Attention" the Stock Yards Daily Journal (Aug. 13) observes: "In an average 24-hour summer day the bird population of Nebraska, about 75 million, consumes a little less than 2 billion insects, according to estimates of M.H. Swenk of the

Agricultural College. In more convenient terms that means around 15,625 bushels, says Mr. Swenk."

Vitamin D Milk Summarizing an article on Vitamin D milk in Canadian Public Health Journal (August), the author, E. W. McHenry of the University of Toronto says: "By several methods it is possible to augment appreciably the antirachitic activity of milk and the product has been shown in a number of clinical tests to be useful in the prevention of rickets. No other benefits have been shown to result from its use. Claims for vitamin D milk should be limited to the proved results. If the sale of vitamin D milk is permitted, careful supervision should be given to the process since routine assays are impossible."

Soap Exports An editorial paragraph in Soap (Aug.) says: "Although the United States exported three times as much in the way of toilet soaps and toilet preparations as were imported in 1934, a study of the figures shows just how small a part of the American soap output is shipped out of the country. In the case of toilet soap, for example, based on the total value of American soap production, something less than one-tenth of one percent was represented by export shipments in 1934."

Streamline Plan "The RFC", says a Washington report to the Wall Street Journal (Aug. 16) "is completing a formula under which it will be willing to finance the manufacture of streamline trains which would be leased to railroads, advancing up to 80 percent of the building cost. There is no limit set now on the total loan or number of trains, these being attendant on how the scheme is received by railroads, Mr. Jones said."

Vacations In The Forests "The family can't afford a vacation this year?" The Railway Mail Clerk (July) answers the question in an article with the following opening paragraph: "Perhaps you can, however, if you look into the possibilities of the national forests. There are 148 national forests, scattered over 30 States and Alaska, and more than 3,000 free public camp grounds can be found in them. In many of the forests you can also pitch a tent away from the specified camping areas, if you get a permit to build a fire. This year the U. S. Forest Service, with the aid of workers on relief and others, is constantly improving public forest camp grounds so the chances for enjoyment are better than they ever have been."

Bankers Lead Again "The excited, emergency years of the depression in banking have passed", says Commercial West (Aug. 10). "Tendency now is to get back to earth and things fundamental. This holds true all along the line in the banking business. Running a bank now is on the way to first principles again. . . The good old local loan is in evidence again. Freed of the other stuff bankers are thinking, talking and doing things constructive -- development of agriculture, public relations. In fact, everywhere you look the banker looms large as leader in the business affairs of his community."

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Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

August 19--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.75-12.75; cows good 6.25-7.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.50-11.75; vealers good and choice 9.00-10.25; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.25-9.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 11.40-12.10; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.75-12.20; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.00-12.10; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 10.00-11.35. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.50-9.50.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. $118\frac{1}{4}$ - $121\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. $112\frac{1}{4}$ - $116\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 80 $7\frac{1}{8}$ -88 $7\frac{1}{8}$; No. 1 Durum Duluth, 84 $7\frac{1}{8}$ -106 $7\frac{1}{8}$; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 99- $100\frac{3}{4}$; Chi. $99\frac{1}{4}$ - $101\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 100; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 92; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 70; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 42 $5\frac{1}{8}$ -44 $5\frac{1}{8}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $83\frac{1}{2}$ -85; St. Louis $83\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 yellow, Chi. $79\frac{1}{4}$ - $80\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 mixed, Chi. 79-80; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 26- $26\frac{1}{2}$; K.C. $28\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. $26\frac{1}{2}$ - $27\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 28- $28\frac{1}{4}$; No. 1 malting, Minneap. 60-64; No. 2 malting, good, Minneap. 55-57; No. 2, Minneap. 35-37; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 148-149.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes ranged 65¢-\$1.00 per 100 pound sacks in eastern cities; 55¢-60¢ f.o.b. Northern and Central points. Wisconsin sacked Cobblers 90¢-\$1.05 carlot sales in Chicago. Virginia Cobblers \$1.40-\$1.55 per stave barrel in a few cities. Massachusetts Yellow Varieties of onions brought 60¢-85¢ per 50 pound sack in the East. New York stock sold 65¢-85¢ in a few eastern cities. Iowa yellows 60¢-75¢ in the Middle West. North Carolina Jersey type sweet potatoes 90¢-\$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per bushel basket in eastern cities. Mississippi Nancy Halls \$1.15 in Chicago. Virginia Elberta peaches, all sizes, ranged \$1.75-\$2.75 per bushel basket in the East. Illinois stock \$1.40-\$2.40 in the Middle West. \$1.15-\$1.35 f.o.b. Centralia.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 1 point from the previous close to 11.63 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 13.12 cents. October futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points to 11.42 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange were unchanged at 11.34 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, $25\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 23 cents; 90 Score, $24\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh No. 1 American cheese at New York were: Flats, 17 cents; S.Daisies, $16\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Y.Americas, $16\frac{1}{2}$ - $16\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, $28\frac{1}{4}$ - $31\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Standards, $27\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Firsts, $25\frac{3}{4}$ -26 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LVIII, No. 44

Section 1

August 21, 1935.

VITAMIN E ISOLATED Isolation of Vitamin E, the food factor which controls the reproduction of life, was reported yesterday to the American Chemical Society, says a San Francisco report to the Washington Post. Opening the way for the cure of sterility, the successful experiments were detailed to the convention by Prof. H. M. Evans, discoverer of the vitamin, and his two research associates at the University of California, who said the vitamin had been isolated in virtually pure crystalline form and that one or two-hundredths of a dram has cured a rat of vitamin E deficiency which had prevented reproduction.

DOCTOR MARBUT ILL IN HARBIN The State Department received word yesterday, the Associated Press reports, that Dr. Curtis F. Marbut, chief of the soil survey in the Department of Agriculture and internationally known authority on soils, was critically ill in Harbin, Manchuria. Doctor Marbut, who had been invited by the Chinese government to make a study of soils in that country, was on leave of absence. He sailed from Baltimore July 17, attending a scientific conference at Oxford, England, before continuing to China by way of Moscow and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

SEARS SALES RECORD Sears, Roebuck & Co. announced yesterday in Chicago sales of \$24,587,644 for the period of July 17 to August 13, an increase of \$4,303,528 over the \$20,284,116 total a year ago. The firm also reported total sales of \$202,709,948 from January 30 to August 13, an increase of \$41,786,332 over last year. (Press).

WALSH BILL SHELVED The House Judiciary Committee, reports the Associated Press, decided last night to shelve the Senate-approved Walsh bill to impose NRA standards on Government contractors. The committee voted, 13 to 7, against reporting it to the House. "It is too important a bill to be pushed through at so late a date," explained Chairman Sumners (Democrat), of Texas, after a two-hour executive session.

August 21, 1935

Aids to Rural Health In editorial comment on a paper, "Administrative Aids To Rural Health Service", by C. L. Scamman, M. D., of the Commonwealth Fund, which appears in Canadian Public Health Journal (Aug.), the journal says in part: "The United States and Canada have much in common in the matter of rural health and there is nothing in Dr. Scamman's paper that is not applicable to our own needs. The growth of the full-time county health unit scheme in the United States is phenomenal -- a forty-fold increase in the number of such units established within twenty years. Yet twenty years is an adequate period for development on a sound experimental basis and for an appraisal of the effectiveness of the scheme. A competent appraisal leaves no doubt that the county health unit is a most efficient way to serve the rural areas. Three administrative aids are emphasized as tools for the improvement of rural health work; namely, the appraisal form, the field technical service, and the epidemiological unit. Each is clearly and forcefully elaborated and the application of these aids is fully described. Without such administrative aids there would be no health service worthy of the name."

Selenium Poisoning In the Journal of Nutrition (Aug.), Kurt W. Franke and Van R. Potter of South Dakota State College continue their series of reports on plant toxicants, and conclude the eleventh paper as follows: "The symptoms of selenium poisoning, produced by feeding small quantities of sodium selenite, in an otherwise normal diet, are virtually identical with the symptoms produced by the natural plant toxicant described by the authors elsewhere. Symptoms considered are 1) growth, 2) food intake, 3) hemoglobin levels, 4) gross pathology. It is realized that these factors alone are far from conclusive. They do, however, support the idea that selenium is very closely connected with the natural toxicant."

Chilean Nitrate Industry Donald McConnell of New York University writing on The Chilean Nitrate Industry in The Journal of Political Economy (Aug.), says in part: "The 'rationalization' of the industry was important in the main as a device which could be capitalized at an unusually high figure. It rested on an extremely roseate view of the future. Of course, such business optimism is not unusual. This optimism was so persistent that the Chilean government and foreign financiers advanced further credits to the nitrate companies in periods of stress with the result that there has been no effective scaling-down of ownership claims during depression. In fact, over a period of time there has been a tendency for these claims to increase. Consequently 'costs' are so high that the industry has been placed in a precarious competitive position. This in turn decreases government revenue and increases government instability, even, at times, causing collapse. Government stability in Chile becomes a problem in corporation finance".

Congress, The Senate without a record vote passed the bill (S.3002) amending the "Frazier-Lemke Law". Both Houses agreed to the conference report on the Banking Act of 1935 (H.R.7617). The Senate passed a bill (S.2002) to add to the Cache National Forest, in Idaho, and passed (H.R.6361) to amend the Filled Milk Act. This bill will now be sent to the President. The Senate passed a bill (S.3194) to amend section 10 (a) of the Federal Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, as amended and agreed to a resolution (S.Res.178) directing the Tariff Commission to investigate production costs of woolen knit gloves and mittens. The Senate Committee on Banking and Currency reported out with amendments the bill (H.R.6776) to amend section 36 of the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933, as amended and the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry reported out without amendment the bill (S.1424) to amend the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921. The House by a vote of 194 to 168 passed the "Guffey Coal Bill" (H.R.9100). The House Committee on Agriculture reported out with amendment a bill (S.2215) to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for the collection and publication of statistics of tobacco by the Department of Agriculture", approved January 14, 1929, as amended.

Bank "Information from interior banks seeping through to a few
Loans local correspondents," says a report in the Wall Street
Easier Journal (Aug. 19), "indicates a tendency for some mid-
dle-western banks to loosen up on credit extensions. Two
reasons are said to be responsible: (1) trade revival and (2) an effort to
realize some revenue from surplus funds. An instance was cited where a
loan was made to a medium-sized firm which, under normal conditions, would
not be entitled to a bank credit. The company had taken orders for a
larger volume of business than it could finance without the aid, and it
became necessary to obtain additional capital immediately. After an investi-
gation, a bank made a straight loan, taking no advantage of the industrial
loans' section of the Reserve Act, under which it could have sought parti-
cipation from the central bank. Other similar situations have been cited."

Western "Dakotans this year," says The Dakota Farmer (Aug.17),
Wheat "have the opportunity to harvest an unusually large crop of
Grass western wheat grass seed, reports Dr. E. W. Hardies, now
located at Mandan, where he is concerned with the production
and collection of grass seeds for seeding down eroding soils. 'Western
wheat grass, scientifically known as *Agropyron smithii*, is one of our best
native grasses in this part of the country,' he points out, 'and seed
from good stands in native pastures should be harvested as such an oppor-
tunity seldom occurs. There is likely to be a good market for good seed'.
Hardies says that the seed should stand until it is thoroughly ripe, when
it may be cut with a binder, header or combine."

Gas According to a tabulation recently made by the American
Taxes Legislators Association, four States, during the 1935 legis-
lative sessions, raised the gasoline tax 1 cent; Delaware and
Pennsylvania from 3 to 4 cents; Nebraska from 4 to 5 cents; and Florida
from 7 to 8 cents. Florida's tax is now the highest. The average for all
States is about 4 cents. North Dakota exempts farm machinery, and Oklahoma
allows a refund for tax on gasoline used for agricultural purposes. (The
American City, August.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

August 20--Livestock At Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.75-13.00; cows good 6.00-7.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.50-11.75; vealers good and choice 9.00-10.25; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.25-9.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 11.00-12.00; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.50-12.00; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.75-11.90; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.75-11.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.60-9.50; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 7.75-8.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. 120 3/8-122 3/8; No. 2 D.No.Spr.*Minneap. 115 3/8-119 3/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 81 7/8-89 7/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 81 7/8-89 7/8; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 75 7/8-107 7/8; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ -101 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 100-102 $\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ -101; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 92-93; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ -45 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 84 $\frac{1}{2}$ -87; St. Louis 83 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ -80 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 mixed, Chi. 79 $\frac{3}{4}$ -81; No. 3 white oats, K.C. 28-31; Chi. 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ -28 $\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ -28 $\frac{1}{2}$ (Nom); Choice No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 60-64; No. 3 malting, good, Minneap. 46-53; No. 2, Minneap. 36-38; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 1.51 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.53 $\frac{1}{2}$.

New Jersey sacked Cobblers potatoes ranged 65¢-\$1.00 per 100 pound sacks in eastern cities; 55¢-60¢ f.o.b. Northern and Central points. Wisconsin sacked Bliss Triumphs 95¢ carlot sales in Chicago. Virginia Cobblers ranged \$1.00-\$1.65 per stave barrel in a few cities. Massachusetts Yellow varieties of onions brought 65¢-75¢ per 50 pound sack in the East. New York stock sold 65¢-75¢ in a few eastern cities. Iowa Yellows 60-75¢ in the Middle West. North Carolina Jersey type sweet potatoes ;90¢-\$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per bushel basket in eastern cities. Tennessee Nancy Halls 95¢ per bushel hamper in Chicago. Virginia Elberta peaches, all sizes ranged \$1.50-\$2.75 per bushel basket in the East. Illinois stock \$1.25-\$2.25 in the Middle West; \$1.15-1.35 f.o.b. cash track Southern Illinois points.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 10 points from the previous close to 11.53 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 13.25 cents. October futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 11 points to 11.31 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 10 points to 11.24 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 25 cents; 91 Score, 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 24 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 17 cents; S.Daisies, 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Y.Americas, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ -16 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 28-31 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Standards, 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Firsts, 25 $\frac{3}{4}$ -26 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LVIII, No. 45

Section 1

August 22, 1935.

CANADA TO HOLD WHEAT

Encouraged by drought in Argentina, rust in Canada and the United States and the possibility of war in Ethiopia, the new Canadian Wheat Board has reversed the policy, decided on by the government six weeks ago, of throwing Canada's 225,000,000 wheat surplus on the world market at the best price it would bring, says an Ottawa report to the New York Times. Instead of the 300,000,000-bushel wheat crop originally estimated, Canada now expects to harvest a crop of which only 200,000,000 bushels will be fit to mill. Encouraged by this fact, the severe drought conditions in Argentina and his belief that the United States will have to import large quantities of feed wheat this year, John I. McFarland, chairman of the board, has again declared for a policy of holding on.

GAS TAXES RISING

The American Automobile Association reported yesterday a survey of tax increases by various State Legislatures showing a total increase of \$32,000,000 a year in gasoline taxes has been voted in various States. "Our survey," it says, "shows three trends: first, a continued tendency to mulct the motorists through the gas tax; second, continued large scale diversion of motor tax revenue to other than road purposes, and, third, a trend toward stabilization of registration fees on passenger cars at lower levels." (Press).

ELECTRIC POWER INDEX

The Associated Press adjusted weekly index of electric power production advanced 0.8 of a point last week to 102.2, a new 1935 record and the highest level since the first week of February, 1930. For the corresponding week of 1934 the index stood at 96.5, and for the week ended August 10 it was 101.4. (Press).

RURAL LIFE LONGER

The average life expectancy of the city dweller is four to five years shorter than that of the rural inhabitant, according to figures compiled by the statistical bureau of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and made public yesterday in New York. South Dakota, only 9.2 percent industrialized, ranks first in life expectancy, with an average of 64.38 for men and 66.81 for women. Kansas ranked second and North Dakota third. (Press).

Lumbermen and 4-H Clubs.

The leading article in American Lumberman (Aug. 17) says in the first paragraph: "A work among boys, for boys, and by boys -- particularly farm lads, fostered and promoted by lumbermen; a work designed to develop the latent instinct to build something; to instill appreciation of good materials and their uses; to teach the use of tools; all this and more, to be accomplished through the nationwide setup of 4-H clubs already functioning so efficiently in various fields: This, in brief, is the American Lumberman's suggestion to the industry which it represents, as was sketched in rough outline in the article, 'Boy of Today -- Man of Tomorrow,' in the preceding issue. Some further details as to the inception and development of this movement, and its method of operation as practiced in Oregon, where eleven 4-H Builders' clubs already are doing splendid work in the execution of planned and guided projects for construction of miniature farm buildings, will be found in a separate article in this issue. Most readers know of the various 4-H club projects sponsored by leading packing concerns, mail order houses, and others, such as prize contests for best calf, best corn, best poultry, etc., raised by club members, rewarded by liberal prizes, special educational trips to the International Live Stock Exposition held in Chicago each fall, or some other worthwhile incentive. Why should not our lumber organizations get behind a movement to enlist the thousands of 4-H clubs, and the farm bureaus and county agents interested in promoting and maintaining these organizations, in projects involving the use of lumber and other building materials".

Australian Wheat Study

The Journal of Agriculture, Victoria, (July) includes a professional paper on The Response of English and Australian Wheats To Length of Day and Temperature, by H. C. Forster and A. J. Vasey. In checking the Russian experiments in "vernalization", the Australian workers say, "In view of the fact that our Spring wheats do not show a dormant rosette period even with the highest soil temperatures in the Summer, it was possible to conclude from this experiment, that the vernalization treatment could not achieve any marked shortening of the life history, and, therefore, was not likely to be of any benefit to our Australian varieties."

Organized For Service

An editorial "Organized for Service" in Chemical Industries (Aug.) says in part: "Simply to add another to the trade and technical associations in the chemical field is not an accomplishment to arouse great enthusiasm; nevertheless, the idea behind the new Potash Institute is so sound and its staff so conspicuously efficient, that we cannot but feel that a significant organization has been launched under most favorable auspices. . . The Institute is headed by Dr. Turrentine, an American, who has been closely in touch with potash developments since 1911, ably seconded by Mr. Callister, an Englishman, associated with the importers for many years and thoroughly familiar with potash marketing." This issue also includes the second of a series of articles on The Vegetable Oils as Chemical Raw Materials.

Congress Both Houses agreed to the conference report on the bill Aug. 20. (H.R. 3019) amending the Taylor Grazing Act. The Senate made the Guffey Coal Bill the unfinished business. The conference report on the bill (H.R. 8632) to amend the Tennessee Valley Authority Act was submitted to both Houses. The Senate Committee on the Judiciary reported out without amendment a bill (S. 3424) to continue Electric Home and Farm Authority until February, 1937. The House passed the following bills by unanimous consent: S. 1374, relative to the proposed survey, location, and construction of a highway to connect the northwestern part of continental United States with British Columbia, Yukon Territory, and the Territory of Alaska; S. 2888, to provide for the disposition, control, and use of surplus real property required by Federal agencies; S. 2215, to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for the collection and publication of statistics of tobacco by the Department of Agriculture", approved January 14, 1929, as amended; S. 3194, to amend section 10(a) of the Federal Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, as amended; S. 1787, to add lands to the Pisgah National Forest in North Carolina; S. 2649, to provide for a recreation area within the Prescott National Forest, Arizona.

Wild The New York Times (Aug. 21) reports in part: "A \$900,000 Life program for establishing game-management courses in ten Courses Federal land-grant colleges for the next five years was set in motion Wednesday with the announcement of a gift of \$150,000 for that purpose from the recently organized American Wildlife Institute. Jay N. Darling, chief of the United States Bureau of Biological Survey, authorized the announcement after a meeting of the board of directors of the institute at the offices of its president, Thomas H. Beck, at 250 Park Avenue. The game-management courses, which are intended to train agricultural students and others will be started through a gift of \$30,000 annually for five years through the institute. Mr. Darling's announcement said, 'Each land-grant college will contribute \$6,000 in funds, equipment or service to match the donation from the American Wildlife Institute or the Biological Survey as the case may be, and the Game Commission, as a third party to the three-way cooperative agreement, will contribute \$6,000 in cash or its equivalent. Thus each State in which a game-management station is established will have an annual budget of \$18,000 with which to promote an increased wild-life population'."

Works The President has approved an allotment of \$22,461 requested Program by various Bureaus of the Department of Agriculture, for six projects, as follows: Bureau of Agricultural Engineering -- Auburn, Ala., for landscaping, paving and fencing of Soils Laboratory grounds, \$3,195; Bureau of Plant Industry -- Indio, Calif., Building roads and sidewalks and installing an irrigation system, \$2,800, construct fire-proof record room, \$3,500, remodeling and reconditioning of buildings, \$4,900; Division of Exhibits, Extension Service -- Alexandria, Va., for repairs and improvements of exhibits at the Naval Torpedo Station, \$4,066; Bureau of Plant Industry -- Sheridan, Wyo., repairs and improvements of buildings, \$4,000. The President has also approved an allotment of \$2,000 to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine for construction of portable insectaries to be used as hibernating cages to carry on studies on various cotton insects, also to be used to obtain information on the winter mortality and survival of the boll weevil and for studies of the life histories and habits of the bollworm at the Station at Tallulah, La.

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

August 21--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.75-12.85; cows good 6.00-7.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.50-11.75; vealers good and choice 9.00-10.25; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.25-9.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.50-11.75; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.50-11.80; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.75-11.70; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.25-10.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.65-9.60; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 7.75-8.25.

No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. $121\frac{3}{4}$ - $123\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.*Minneap. $116\frac{3}{4}$ - $120\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. $83\frac{1}{2}$ - $91\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, $87\frac{1}{2}$ - $109\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. $101\frac{3}{4}$ - $104\frac{3}{4}$; Chi. $102\frac{3}{4}$ - 105 ; St. Louis 101-103; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 94; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland $73\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 46-47; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $85\frac{1}{2}$ -88; St. Louis 83; No. 3 yellow, Chi. $79\frac{1}{4}$ - $80\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 mixed, Chi. $79\frac{3}{4}$ - $81\frac{1}{4}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 27 7/8-28 3/8; K.C. 30; Chi. $28\frac{1}{4}$ - $29\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 29; No. 1 malting, Minneap. 60-64; No. 3 malting, good, Minneap. 45-53; No. 2, Minneap. 37-39; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 1.54-1.56.

New Jersey sacked Cobblers ranged 60¢-95¢ per 100 pound sacks in eastern cities; 55¢-60¢ f.o.b. North and Central points. Wisconsin sacked Cobblers \$1.05-\$1.15 carlot sales in Chicago. Virginia Cobblers brought \$1.25-\$1.50 per stave barrel in a few cities. Massachusetts Yellow varieties of onions brought 55¢-90¢ per 50 pound sack in the East. New York stock sold 65¢-85¢ in a few eastern cities. Iowa Yellows 50¢-75¢ in the Middle West. North Carolina Jersey type sweet potatoes brought 90¢-\$1.25 per bushel basket in the East; Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.15 per bushel hamper in Chicago. Virginia Elberta peaches, all sizes, ranged \$1.50-\$2.50 per bushel basket in Eastern cities. Illinois stock \$1.50-\$2.25 in the Middle West; \$1.00-\$1.50 f.o.b. Southern Illinois points.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 5 points from the previous close to 11.48 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 13.02 cents. October futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 6 points to 11.25 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 4 points to 11.20 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 25 cents; 91 Score, $24\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, $24\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Elats, 17 cents; S.Daisies, $16\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Y.Americas, $16\frac{1}{2}$ - $16\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 28-32 cents; Standards, $27\frac{1}{2}$ - $27\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Firsts, $25\frac{3}{4}$ -26 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LVIII, No. 46

Section 1

August 23, 1935.

RADIO-ACTIVE PRODUCTS Production on a commercial basis of radio-active substances -- some of which for many practical purposes are equivalent to radium itself -- is near, the American Chemical Society was advised yesterday in San Francisco. Prof. E. O. Lawrence, of the University of California, said laboratories soon will be turning out in short periods a greater output of radio-activity than now exists in pure radium. The radiation life of most of these substances is short, but will be adequate for many purposes. (Press).

CHACO WAR SEQUEL There is a strong probability, says a special cable to the New York Times from John W. White in Buenos Aires, that a new republic will be formed in South America as a result of the Chaco war. It would be formed of the Bolivian Provinces of Beni and Santa Cruz and probably be called the Republic of Santa Cruz. This entirely unexpected outcome of the conflict between Bolivia and Paraguay has been receiving close attention by the diplomatic corps ever since the Paraguayan delegation informed the peace conference that Paraguay stood ready to assist a rebellion and secession of Santa Cruz and to guarantee the independence of the new republic.

INDUSTRY IMPROVING A heartening picture of American industry in the month of July, from the standpoint of employment and pay rolls, was drawn yesterday by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins. Wholesale commodity prices rose five-tenths of one percent for the week ended August 17 to the highest point reached since November, 1930. Factory employment and pay rolls decreased one-tenth of one percent and 1.7 percent, appreciably less than had been expected. (Washington Post).

CLEARINGS INCREASE Bank clearings for last week showed a considerable increase, and the total for the first three weeks of August is the highest for that period in any year back to 1931, Dun & Bradstreet report. The total for the 22 leading cities in the United States for the week ended August 21 was \$5,086,988,000, against \$4,191,207,000 a year ago, an increase of 21.4 percent. For the preceding week the advance was 7.2 percent. (Press).

Tenancy and Erosion In "Economic Implications of Erosion Control in the Corn Belt", in Farm Economics (Aug.), Rainer Schickele of Iowa State College says: "The length of time a farmer expects to stay on the same farm influences every major decision in the planning of his crop and livestock system and farming practices. Corn is the outstanding cash crop, planted and harvested in one season. The production process in the hog enterprise is of short periodicity; it can be quickly expanded and quickly liquidated. Corn and hogs are the tenant enterprises par excellence; they, too, are the soil exploitative enterprises. Permanent pasture, alfalfa, and other hay and pasture crops require longer-time crop programs. They are not cash crops, and must be fed on the farm chiefly to cattle. The production process in the cattle enterprise is of long periodicity; it takes many years to build up a dairy herd, and silos, stables and other equipment represent long-time investments, and a cattle herd can not be liquidated quickly without risking financial losses. Pasture, hay crops and cattle are owner-operator enterprises par excellence, and are the enterprises promoting soil conservation."

Honey and Cider Reporting on "The Use of Honey in Making Fermented Drinks" in the Fruit Products Journal (Aug.), F. W. Fabian of Michigan State College summarizes in part as follows:

(1) Honey can be used to advantage as a supplementary sweetening agent in producing a fermented drink from fruit juices. (2) The best results are secured by adding the honey gradually rather than all at one time. The honey should always be dissolved in the fruit juice and thoroughly mixed. (3) The mixture should be pasteurized, or sterilized in some cases, and a starter of pure wine yeast added. (4) Of the fruit juices studied, honey improves the flavor of fermented cider the most and of grape juice the least with cherry juice occupying the intermediate position. (5) Fermented cider having a Balling reading of 15° at the end of the fermentation makes the most pleasing drink."

British Migration "Both at home and overseas," says an editorial note in United Empire (Aug.), "the problem of migration has recently been approached from a new angle: that of the declining birth-rate. Mr. J. C. Johnstone in articles in the Morning Post entitled, "Empty Cradles Mean Empty Lands" drives home the point put so simply and forcibly by Mr. Neville Chamberlain when he said he had a feeling that at a not far distant time the countries of the British Empire will be crying out for more citizens of the right breed and Great Britain will not be able to meet the demand. The racial character of the British Empire obviously in such^a contingency would undergo a radical change, and the tendency of immigration in Australia and New Zealand would of necessity be to follow the example of Canada and South Africa. At the annual meeting of the 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association, which throughout the slump in migration has managed to continue its good work of sending out various categories to South Africa, Sir Weston Jarvis read a report which contained one particularly significant sentence: 'The net gain of European population in South Africa during the last six months of 1934 was 1,698, of whom 640 were British-born Europeans and 1,005 European foreign subjects'."

August 23, 1935

Civil Service Examinations The Civil Service Commission announces the following unassembled examinations with last filing date Sept. 9. In Bureau of Biological Survey; Refuge Superintendent, \$3,800, Associate, \$3,200, and Assistant, \$2,300. Also for the following: Senior Bacteriologist, \$4,600, Bacteriologist, \$3,800, and Associate Bacteriologist \$3,200; Senior Cytologist, Cytologist and Associate Cytologist and same three grades of epidemiologist and mycologist at same salary ranges; also Senior Pathologist (Medical), \$4,600 for U. S. Public Health Service.

Blowfly Dressing "Recent tests," says The Agricultural Gazette of New South Wales (July 1), by Dr. I. M. Mackerrass, Dr. M. J. Mackerrass, and Mr. R. Freney, of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research at Canberra, have indicated that a mixture of glycerine and boric acid (commonly known as boracic acid) possesses all the desirable properties of a satisfactory blowfly dressing. . . . The maggots are killed rather slowly, twenty-four to thirty hours often elapsing before all are dead, but they cease to worry the sheep immediately the dressing is applied.

County 4-H Building The Farmer, (St. Paul, Aug. 17) offers as its leading article, "4-H Folks Look to Minnesota Which Has Only County Club Building In the Nation" and a photograph of the new St. Louis County 4-H Club building which was dedicated

In closing his leading editorial, Doctor Dorset, Veterinary Medicine (September) says: "The nation is more prosperous, happier and healthier for his having lived."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

August 22--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.50-12.50; cows good 6.00-7.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.25-11.75; vealers good and choice 9.00-10.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.25-9.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.25-11.60; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.35-11.65; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.65-11.60; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.00-10.35. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.50-9.40; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 8.00-8.50.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. 121 7/8-123 7/8; No. 2 D.No.Spr.*Minneap. 115 7/8-119 7/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 83 7/8-126 7/8; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 87 7/8-109 7/8; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 103 $\frac{1}{4}$ -105 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ -105 $\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 105; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ -95; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 72 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 45 $\frac{3}{4}$ -47 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 85-86 $\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 82 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ -80 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 mixed, Chi. 79 $\frac{3}{4}$ -80 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 27 $\frac{5}{8}$ -28 $\frac{1}{4}$; K.C. 30 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ -29 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 29-29 $\frac{1}{2}$ (Nom); No. 1 malting, Minneap. 61-64; No. 3 malting, good, Minneap. 47-55; No. 2, Minneap. 37-39; No. 1 flax-seed, Minneap. 1.52-1.54.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes ranged 60¢-95¢ per 100 pound sacks in eastern cities; 55¢-60¢ f.o.b. North and Central points. Wisconsin sacked Cobblers \$1.05-\$1.10 carlot sales in Chicago. Massachusetts Yellow varieties of onions sold 55¢-90¢ per 50 pound sack in the East. New York stock sold 65¢-90¢ in a few eastern cities. North Carolina Jersey type sweet potatoes sold \$1.00-\$1.35 per bushel basket in the East. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.15-\$1.20 per bushel hampers in Chicago. Virginia, Elberta peaches, all sizes, ranged \$1.75-\$3.00 per bushel baskets in Eastern cities. Illinois, Elbertas sold \$1.50-\$2.35 in the Middle West; \$1.00-\$1.35 f.o.b. Southern Illinois points.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets was unchanged from the previous close, at 11.48 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 13.12 cents. October futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points to 11.28 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 11.22 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 25 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 25 cents; 90 Score, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 17 cents; S.Daisies, 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Y.Americas, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ -16 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ -32 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 28-28 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Firsts, 26 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LVIII, No. 47

Section 1

August 24, 1935.

GERMAN PRICE
CONTROL

It was officially announced in Berlin yesterday that Rickard-Walther Darre, Reich Food and Agricultural Minister, had assumed the functions of price commissar for products falling under his jurisdiction and had issued orders to prevent any general increases in the prices of food. This step follows a persistent rise in the cost of food, coupled with recurrent local shortages. (Press).

TO PROBE
PRICE SPREADS

A Federal investigation of the spread between prices farmers get and those housewives pay hinges on an almost certain Presidential pen stroke, the Baltimore Sun reports. With only a smattering of opposition, the House yesterday adopted a Senate resolution ordering a Federal Trade Commission inquiry into middle-men's profits.

OPPOSES
PROTECTORATE

Manuel Quezon, president of the Philippine Senate and chief candidate for President of the Commonwealth, said yesterday, according to an Associated Press report from Manila, that he was not in sympathy with the proposal of Pedro Guevara for a United States protectorate after insular independence. Such a move became a matter of public discussion after its proposal by Mr. Guevara, Philippine Resident Commissioner at Washington. "I am not in favor of an American protectorate or any other protectorate," Mr. Quezon said. "An independent Philippines must depend upon itself for its protection."

FREIGHT
LOADS

The Association of American Railroads yesterday announced loadings of revenue freight for the week ended August 17 were 615,006 cars, an increase of 31,263 above the preceding week and 13,218 above the corresponding week in 1934, but a reduction of 28,400 from the corresponding week in 1933. Miscellaneous freight, 238,677 cars, an increase of 9,905; 15,835 above 1934 and 13,501 above 1933. (Associated Press).

Section 2

Submarginal
Land
Policy

Discussing "Probable Social Effects of Purchasing Submarginal Lands in the Great Plains," an article by Paul H. Landis in Farm Economics (August) says, in part:

"Perhaps another significant aspect of the program lies in the fact that it represents a reversal of a longstanding public policy -- that of getting all land into private hands for taxation purposes. If the states and counties in the region could be persuaded to initiate some such program providing for the judicious use of their large holdings of marginal and submarginal land the beneficial effects would be much greater. Perhaps, if the federal projects prove profitable, the states that hold large areas of land will adopt similar measures. At present they are up to the same old game -- selling off their acquired domain so that the land they hold will be placed on their tax rolls again. Only recently the commissioner of immigration in one state issued a bulletin describing the opportunities of his state and a large public land-holding organization in another issued a bulletin telling of more than 50,000 acres of state land having been sold during the current year. Much of the land disposed of is admittedly submarginal. States have no other alternative until some satisfactory system has been devised that will assure them an income from lands under state control. If the Federal Government can succeed in solving the problems it will face in managing its experimental submarginal land projects, the program for the planned use of such lands should be extended to include state and county holdings in the great plains. Whether state and county lands should be taken over by the Federal Government through purchase or lease, whether the government should supervise state policy, or whether it should simply demonstrate and let the states follow its example is problematic. At any rate, if the program can be put on a basis where it is satisfactory, its benefits should be extended to state and county submarginal land holdings."

Virus

An editorial note in Veterinary Medicine (Sept.) says:

Theory
Challenged

"Dr. W. M. Stanley of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, reports the isolation of a crystalline protein from diseased tobacco leaves, which produces tobacco mosaic in

healthy plants. The self-propagating crystals of mosaic virus, according to Doctor Stanley, are not alive but may be regarded as an auto-catalytic protein. Tobacco mosaic has long been regarded as a typical virus disease and finding that its cause is not a living organism naturally raises the question as to whether any of the virus diseases are due to living organisms -- as to whether measles, small pox or poliomyelitis and in animals, hog cholera, encephalomyelitis, range paralysis, etc., are due to living organisms. Of course, that the latter disease is due to a living organism has already been questioned."

Bigger
Frozen
Pack

"Frozen vegetables from the Pacific Northwest," says Western Canner & Packer (Aug.), "have been in such demand during the past winter that this season the packs of peas, snap beans, corn and lima beans all will be larger than they were in 1934."

Ten established packers in Washington and one in Oregon were in operation during July. Peas are by far the largest item, and will account for perhaps 80 percent of the output. While no figures are available on what the

total frozen tonnage will be, it is estimated by the trade that 6,000,000 or 7,000,000 pounds will be processed in 1935. If this amount is reached, peas will become the second most important item in the frozen fruit and vegetable industry of the Northwest, ranking next to strawberries. The corn pack is expected to run about 500,000 pounds. Considerable quantities of snap and lima beans are being processed, and lesser amounts of spinach and asparagus."

Congress,
Aug. 22

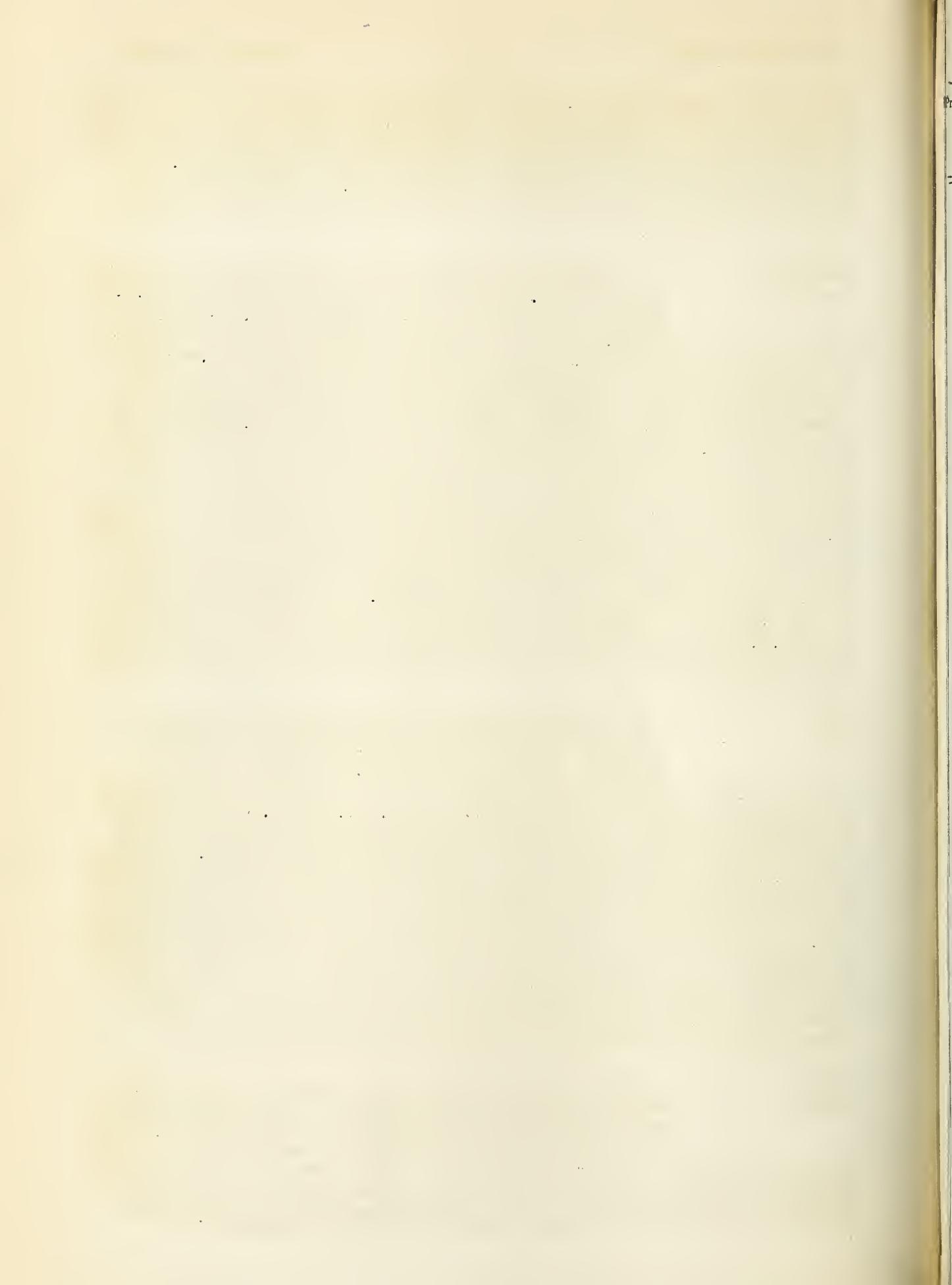
The Senate, by a vote of 45 to 37 passed the "Guffey Coal Bill" (H.R.9100), and passed the following: H.R. 6889, for the relief of A. Zappone and W.R. Fuchs, and S.3424, a bill to continue Electric Home and Farm Authority until February 1937. The Senate also passed a bill (H.R.4339) to facilitate control of soil erosion and/or flood damage originating upon lands within the exterior boundaries of the Unitah and Wasach National Forests, Utah. (p.14477) This bill and the bill (H.R.6889) for the relief of A. Zappone and W.R. Fuchs, will be sent to the President. Senate Resolution (S.Res.195) directing the Tariff Commission to investigate the cost of production of wood pulp and pulp wood, which was passed in the Senate, Aug.21 was reconsidered and returned to the Calendar. The House passed the Third Deficiency Appropriation Bill for 1935. It passed a joint resolution (S.J.Res.163) to authorize the acceptance of bids for Government contracts made subject to codes of fair competition. This bill will be sent to the President. It amended and passed a bill (S.2652) to authorize the President to attach certain possessions of the U.S. to internal-revenue collection districts for the purposes of collecting processing taxes. The Senate must concur in the House amendment to this bill.

Tung
Oil

A copyright article by North American Newspaper Alliance (New York Times, Aug.23) says, in part: "Modern, mass-production ways of doing things are rapidly Americanizing one of the world's aristocratic industries--the making of tung oil..... The U.S. Department of Commerce, says more than nine-tenths of the total quantity of tung oil exported by China comes to this country.... In 1904 the U.S. Department of Agriculture brought in some tung seed from China and distributed it for planting and experimentation along a selected climatic belt from Florida to California. The government experiment station at Gainesville, Fla., took such active interest in the project that North-Central Florida is regarded as the tung oil center of the country. There, under modern horticulture and mass-production methods the tung tree is commercially cultivated. Modern oil extraction machinery is used and the nearly white, pure Florida tung oil is said to be vastly superior to the Chinese oil and also superior to linseed oil for most purposes."

Fiber
Slicer

"A new cross section slicer invented by Dr. J. I. Hardy, senior fiber technologist of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, may be of great value to botanists in enabling them to make sections of plant tissues," says a note in The Journal of the Tennessee Academy of Science (July). "It was not prepared for this purpose and evidently has not been tested as yet on many botanical products... Those interested in this device should write directly to Dr. Hardy."



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Vol. LVIII, No. 48

Section 1

August 26, 1935.

DOCTOR MARBUT DEAD The State Department yesterday was notified of the death of Dr. Curtis F. Marbut, chief of the soil survey of the Department of Agriculture, in Harbin, Manchuria.

Doctor Marbut, 72, formerly geology professor at the University of Missouri, contracted pneumonia while traveling from England by way of Moscow to undertake a study of Chinese soils at the request of the Chinese government. He reached Harbin Monday too ill to continue his journey. (Washington Post).

RUSSIA MAY BUY COTTON A large increase in Soviet purchases of American cotton, says an Associated Press report from Moscow, is believed in well-informed circles to be the most likely development if the agreement of last month between Ambassador William C. Bullitt and Maxim Litvinoff, commissar for foreign affairs, is the spur to Russo-American trade that was expected at the time of its signature. On July 13 Litvinoff sent Bullitt a letter stating the Soviet Union intended to make purchases in the United States in the amount of about \$30,000,000 during the next year.

FRENCH WHEAT AID Premier Laval announced yesterday the Bank of France will open its coffers to wheat growers, badly hit by the slump in the price of the commodity, says an Associated Press report from Clermont-Ferrand. He said the bank would advance money to agricultural credit banks to allow the growers to meet urgent demands. At the same time he urged growers to hold their wheat as long as possible for a higher price. Wheat now is approximately \$1 a bushel. (Baltimore Sun).

STEEL INDUSTRY PROFITS The steel industry as a whole is virtually assured of profitable operations this year, for the first time since 1930, according to the Standard Statistics Co., which points to combined profits of \$16,851,000 reported by 12 leading steel producers for the six months ended June 30, against \$12,833,000 in the corresponding period of the previous year. The 1935 midsummer advance in steel operations is one of the most significant gains scored by the industry thus far in the recovery period. (Press).

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Hop Mildew Progress The Brewers Technical Review (August) reprints in condensed form an article from a British trade journal on the achievements of G. R. Hoerner, of Hop Disease Investigations, in combatting mildew. Reviewing Canadian efforts with lime, the article says: "This method was also tried at Oregon. . . .Laboratory tests followed. . . .Experiments were made with various materials, and he has now found a nitrogen-lime fertilizer which promises to be superior to copper-lime dust, while in addition serving as a valuable fertilizer as well. This cyanide-carrying fertilizer apparently served the same purpose as a fungicide for the protection of emerging shoots similar to the action of copper-lime dust. Still its activity as a fungicide has no effect on its value as a fertilizer, thus the hop vine received a two-fold benefit from the material. . . . Current findings in the hop-mildew research are rated by Hoerner as embodying the soundest and most effectual remedy for offsetting the disease -- and a lifesaver for the American hop industry."

English Edition "The publishers of The Dry Ice Journal", says a note in Refrigeration (August), "published for the past four years in Sigmaringen, Germany, announce that this journal will be published in the future in English as well as in the German language and, as a result of this decision, the English edition will appear regularly in the future. The English July number of the publication contains much information on the subject of dry ice that is valuable and interesting, including an article on the subject "Economical Dry-Ice Refrigerating and Freezing Apparatus."

Pan-American Highway O. E. Potter writing in Contractors and Engineers Monthly (August) discusses the Pan-American Highway and says, in part: "From Panama City comes the report that road enthusiasm is high, but funds are lacking! . . . Business has not been so bright in these (Central American) countries to make possible the expenditure of the millions necessary to complete such a project. There also seems to be an increasing reluctance on the part of the Central American states to become further indebted to the United States, even if this country could afford to pour in the necessary capital. While the automobile group in this country, which would be considerably benefited by the road, might supply the money, the local Central American governments look, with justifiable disfavor, on the idea of outside interests having a direct hand in their road communications."

Vitamin A In Cream American Creamery & Poultry Produce Review, (Aug. 14) remarks editorially: "Recent evidence secured by investigators of U. S. Department of Agriculture adds another argument against the production of light colored dairy products which are naturally yellow, especially butter, and possibly also eggs. A lack of Vitamin A in foods is a serious handicap to the growing child, and for that reason everything possible should be done to encourage a high Vitamin A content in natural milk. The amount of Vitamin A present is quite accurately measured by the color of the butterfat, as influenced by the amount of carotin contained. Milk from cows fed a large percentage of green foods high in carotin will be found higher in Vitamin A and also yellower in color".

Congress The Senate agreed to the House amendment to the bill
August 23. (S.2652) to authorize the President to attach certain pos-
sessions of the U. S. to internal revenue collection
districts for the purpose of collecting processing taxes, and also agreed
to the House amendment to the bill (S.3002) amending the Frazier-Lemke
law. This bill earlier in the day passed the House. Debated the Third
Deficiency Appropriation Bill (H.R.9215) for 1935, adding amendments ap-
propriating funds to carry out the "Tobacco Inspection Act", the "Potato
Act", and the Act providing for inspection of seafood. The bill remained
open for amendment. The House agreed to the Senate amendment to the
House amendment to the bill (S.2215) to amend the act entitled "An act to
provide for the collection and publication of statistics of tobacco by
the Department of Agriculture", approved January 14, 1929, as amended,
and also passed a joint resolution (S.J.Res.9), authorizing the Federal
Trade Commission to make an investigation with respect to agricultural
income and the financial and economic condition of agricultural producers
generally.

Farm Editor & Publisher (Aug. 24) includes a special section of
Market 36 pages, devoted to articles on farm conditions in various
Improved parts of the country, most of them written by agricultural
 editors of daily newspapers or by editors of farm journals.

A statement by Secretary Wallace and another by Joseph A. Becker, chief
of the Crop Reporting board are principal articles. A full column edi-
torial, "Farmers On Top" says in a concluding paragraph: "The present
fact is that the farm population, comprising one-third of the whole, is
now prepared to spend money for urgently needed supplies. This is good
news for sellers and advertisers of commodities. To make the opportunity
clear to advertiser, agency and publisher Editor & Publisher herewith
presents a national survey, the first of its kind to be prepared, and the
heartening statement of the Secretary of Agriculture. The situation, as
depicted here, proposes sound encouragement."

Research Science (New York, Aug. 23) reports: "Under the will of the
Trust late Arthur D. Little, who died on August 1, a controlling
For M.I.T. interest in the industrial research firm, Arthur D. Little,
 Inc., has been left in trust to the Massachusetts Institute
of Technology. The will provides that Dr. Little's stock in the company
is to be held in trust, with the income to go equally to the institute
and to Mrs. Little. The trustees are instructed to develop with officials
of the institute a plan whereby the firm may continue as an independent
agency, conducted so as to benefit both industry and the institute."

Production More middle-season financing by farmers this year was
Loans reflected in a report issued August 24, from the Farm Credit
 Administration, which showed that loans by production credit
associations in July amounted to \$9,437,000 compared to \$6,938,000 in
July, 1934. The heaviest demand for short-term loans during the month
was in the northwestern states. With indications of the best marketing
season in several years, farmers' credit requirements for additional
equipment and for harvesting and marketing expenses, are being financed
in increasing numbers by the production credit associations.

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

August 23--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.50-12.50; cows good 5.75-6.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.00-11.75; vealers good and choice 9.00-10.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.25-9.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.00-11.50; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.20-11.55; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.90-11.25; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.75-10.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.65-9.50; feeding range stock good and choice 8.00-8.50.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. 123 7/8-125 7/8; No. 2 D.No.Spr.*Minneap. 117 7/8-121 7/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 84 $\frac{1}{2}$ -92 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ -110 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 103-107 $\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. 102 $\frac{1}{2}$ -105 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ -104 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 95-95 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 73; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 46 3/8-48 3/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 86 $\frac{1}{4}$ -87 $\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 83; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 79 $\frac{3}{4}$ -81 $\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 82-82 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 mixed, Chi. 79 $\frac{3}{4}$ -81 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 28 1/8-28 5/8; K.C. 30; Chi. 28 $\frac{3}{4}$ -29 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 30; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 63-66; No. 3 malting, good, Minneap. 50-58; No. 2, Minneap. 40-42; No. 1 flax-seed, Minneap. 151 $\frac{3}{4}$ -153 $\frac{3}{4}$.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes ranged 60¢-95¢ per 100 pounds in eastern cities; 55¢-60¢ f.o.b. North and Central points. Wisconsin sacked Cobblers 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-\$1.02 $\frac{1}{2}$ carlot sales in Chicago. Idaho sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.25 carlot sales in Chicago. Massachusetts Yellow varieties of onions sold 60¢-75¢ per 50 pound sack in the East. New York stock sold 60¢-90¢ in a few eastern cities. California Yellow Globes sold 85¢-90¢ in St. Louis. North Carolina Jersey type sweet potatoes sold 90¢-\$1.25 per bushel basket in the East. Louisiana Puerto Ricans 85¢-\$1.15 per bushel crate in a few midwestern cities. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.15-\$1.20 per bushel hamper in Chicago. Virginia Elberta peaches, all sizes, ranged \$1.15-\$2.75 per bushel basket in Eastern cities. Illinois, Elbertas sold \$1.60-\$3.00 in the Middle West; 75¢-\$1.25 f.o.b. Southern Illinois points.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 63 points from the previous close to 10.85 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 13.24 cents. October futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 61 points to 10.67 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, declined 58 points to 10.64 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 25 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 25 cents; 90 Score, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 17 cents; S.Daisies, 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Y.Americas, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ -16 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ -32 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 28-28 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Firsts, 26 $\frac{1}{4}$ -26 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LVIII, No. 49

Section 1

August 27, 1935.

FUNDS NOT APPROPRIATED Some of the items of interest to the Department of Agriculture involved in the failure to pass the Third Deficiency Bill yesterday were the following, as listed by the Associated Press: Soil conservation, \$13,000,000; AAA potato control, \$5,000,000; Sea food inquiry, Food and Drug Administration, \$600,000; Administration of the Bankhead cotton act, unlimited funds; Tobacco market grading, \$200,000.

FARM BOARD LOSSES A report yesterday showed the old Federal Farm Board lost \$344,900,000 trying to peg the prices of cotton and wheat. The report was submitted by Senator McNary from an Agriculture sub-committee set up to investigate operations of the Farm Board. "It can now be seen," the committee reported, "that the stabilization activities were foredoomed to failure; but the Farm Board made its loans for price pegging without the benefit of the certainties which experience since has taught."

SEEK TEXTILE ACCORD The United States and Japan, says a copyrighted Washington report by the Associated Press, are negotiating a "gentleman's agreement" seeking to restrict Japanese cotton textile exports to the Philippines. An easing of economic and political friction growing from the island textile situation is a direct objective of the discussions. These facts were learned authoritatively yesterday. American cotton textile manufacturers have protested vigorously against the capture of American and Filipino markets by Japanese textiles and demanded protective action by this Government. The Philippine Legislature on recommendation of Gov. Gen. Frank Murphy, also has considered raising a tariff barrier against Japanese textiles as a remedy.

BUSINESS FAILURES Business failures declined to 193 for the week ended Aug. 22, as compared with 203 in the preceding week and 218 in the corresponding period a year ago, according to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. The decrease was largely in the East and South, with an increase noted for the West and the Pacific Coast. (Washington Post).

Toward
Economic
Stability

In the Survey Graphic (Sept.), John P. Ferris discusses, "If We Want Security," and writes in part: "Our modern economic world is highly unstable. It is unnecessary to argue the need for some degree of government action to keep economic development going on any road, and to correct unbalanced forces which, unopposed, lead to disaster. Yet the detailed management of the economic machine from any center whatever, financial or political, is a task beyond our present ability. To devise the infinitely complicated programs which would be necessary, and to administer them, would require supermen. There are no supermen, either in government or business. Admitting this, the first road is entirely too dangerous. Americans will not go far down the second road; it leads to two separate societies, one living at the sufferance of the other. By choosing the third road we rely for economic stability partly upon diversity and geographical diffusion of economic activities, and upon averages; the problem of centralized control will probably recede to manageable proportions. And the third road leads toward both of the two destinations we want to reach: high productivity from mass-production and specialization, and also the greater security which is inherent in diversity and self-containment. Industry, agriculture and government should travel the third road together, contriving measures which meet the fundamental requirements of our population in its relation to land and environment. One such requirement is a reconstruction of our rural life, for which both readjustments in agricultural practices and an increased level of rural income are essential."

Before
Post-Mortem

" 'Ding', now chief of the Bureau of Biological Survey", says an editorial in the New York Times (Aug. 25) as quoted in part, "has announced the initiation of a princely program (of nearly a million dollars for the next five years) under the auspices of the Wild Life Institute. The purpose is not merely to prevent the extermination of wild life in some of its species, but to train men and women in the land-grant colleges and others in methods of increasing fish and game 'for the mutual profit and recreation of landowners and sportsmen'... The purpose of the institute will be to cause the 'fixed ideas' which have made the animals what they are to serve our present population more abundantly but without depriving future Americans of their rightful estate. Most of our activities for wild life conservation begin, as 'Ding' has said, 'at the post-mortem stage'. Here is a beginning of an effort which, through the institutions maintained in part by Federal grants and close to the fields and streams in every State, will help to conserve our national resources and multiply enchantments which Nature would offer through her 'unwearied power' in varied form."

Karakul
Sheep

The New York Herald Tribune (Aug. 25) prints a long special article reviewing the experience of Alex Albright of Archer County, Texas, owner of the "only herd of karakul sheep of commercial importance in the whole United States". The article reviews the importation of 15 sheep in 1908 by Dr. C. C. Young, and the difficulty of importing new blood in 1929. It quotes Mr. Albright as reporting sales of 280 fur pelts from Karakul sheep at "\$2,346.12 net to me", which he said, "clearly substantiates my claim that 100 good fur-producing ewes can show more profit than 1000 head of any other breed of sheep."

August 27, 1935.

Congress, The Senate passed the Third Deficiency Bill (H.R.9215) for Aug. 24. 1935, adding an amendment to carry out an authorization here- tofore made out of money already appropriated which will be available under the Bankhead Act. The Senate also agreed to an amendment directing the Commodity Credit Corporation to make loans to farmers at the rate of 12¢ per pound on cotton. It also agreed to a resolution (S.Res. 200) directing the Tariff Commission to investigate importations of wood pulp and pulpwood. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on the "Federal Power Bill" (S.2796), and also agreed to the conference report on the "Revenue Bill (H.R.8974) of 1935". The Senate agreed to a resolution (S.Res.185) directing the Committee on Appropriations to investigate the expenditures by the Federal Government for cotton cooperatives and their losses heretofore sustained. An agreement was reached by both Houses on the Senate amendments to the bill (H.R.6776) to amend section 36 of the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933. By a vote of 169 - 100 (2/3 not having voted in favor thereof) the House rejected a bill (S.3140) to provide that funds allocated to Puerto Rico under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 may be expended for permanent rehabilitation, and for other purposes.

Locust Current Science (Bangalore, India, July) includes a review Research of Locust Research Work in India by Rao Sahib Y. Ramachandra In India Rao. The final paragraph says: "It is necessary that work should be continued until a decisive answer is obtainable to the question as to which of the areas in which the locust has been found in the non-gregarious state are really important in the production of swarms. It is also necessary to determine the exact conditions under which the transformation into the gregarious phase would take place in nature. In case it is definitely proved that there are outbreak centres within Indian limits, it would be imperative to undertake a trial of control measures on the breeding grounds to determine the best methods of tackling the pest in an early stage and thus nip the evil in the bud. When the migration routes followed by swarms during periods of infestation in India have been properly studied and plotted out, it ought to be possible to formulate a system of timely locust warnings, to neighbouring provinces or countries on the basis of such studies."

Chicken "Poultry growers roundabout Harleysville, Pa.," says an Auction item in Business Week (Aug. 24), "got tired of quarreling with buyers in the big cities over weights and prices. Last year they established a live poultry auction which moved the market nearer their farms and assured them a fair deal. Since then quality poultry has brought premiums over New York and Philadelphia, extra profits to the farmers have run into thousands. All birds are sold at open auction on Wednesdays. Anyone may buy or sell. A 6% handling charge takes care of the overhead."

Sequoia "The sequoia tree", says the New York Herald Tribune (Aug. Wins. 25), "and not the pine has been voted as the national tree in a national poll conducted by the National Life Conservation Society, according to Mrs. Charles Cyrus Marshall, president of the society. Several newspapers had previously announced that the pine won the national poll."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

August 26--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.25-12.50; cows good 5.50-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.75-11.50; vealers good and choice 8.75-10.25; feeder and stocker steers 500-1500 lbs good and choice 7.25-9.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.00-11.45; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.15-11.50; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.75-11.00; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.50-10.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 990 lbs down 8.65-9.50; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 8.25-8.75.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. 124-126; No. 2 D.No.Spr.*Minneap. 119-123; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 82 $\frac{3}{4}$ -90 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 86 $\frac{3}{4}$ -108 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 104 $\frac{1}{4}$ -107; Chi. 103 $\frac{1}{4}$ -104 $\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 103 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ -94 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 71; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 45 7/8-46 7/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 86-87; St. Louis 81; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 79 $\frac{3}{4}$ -80 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 mixed, Chi. 80-81; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ -27 $\frac{3}{4}$; K.C. 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ -30 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ -28 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 30; No. 1 malting, Minneap. 64-67; No. 3 malting good Minneap. 52-58; No. 2, Minneap. 41-43; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 150-152.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes ranged 60¢-95¢ per 100 pounds in eastern cities; 60¢ f.o.b. Northern and Central points. Long Island sacked Cobblers 60¢-65¢ in New York City. Idaho sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.40 carlot sales in Chicago. Massachusetts Yellow Onions brought 65¢-85¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets. New York stock 70¢-75¢ in New York City. Iowa Yellows 65¢-75¢ in the Middle West. Virginia Elberta peaches, all sizes, ranged \$1.25-\$2.50 per bushel basket in the East. Illinois stock \$1.50-\$2 in city markets; \$1.20-\$1.25 f.o.b. cash track, Centralia.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 4 points from the previous close to 10.63 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 13.00 cents. October futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 5 points to 10.48 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 5 points to 10.44 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 25 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 25 cents; 90 Score, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 17 cents; S.Daisies, 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Y.Americas, 17 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 29-32 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Standards, 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ -28 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Firsts, 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LVIII, No. 50

Section 1

August 28, 1935.

BUSINESS LOANS UP A rise of \$52,000,000 in commercial, or "all other" loans of reporting member banks in leading cities represented the largest increase in such loans in some months, and was heralded as a sign that a demand for credit is at last beginning to appear, J. S. Armstrong reports in the financial section of the Baltimore Sun. This increase, reported for the week ended August 21, marked the third successive gain. The preceding week brought an expansion of \$7,000,000, and the week before that a rise of \$13,000,000. The total increase for the three weeks of August, therefore, was \$72,000,000.

BOTTLE CAP MONEY The lowly milk-bottle cap became real money in Missouri yesterday, the Associated Press reports from Kansas City, and brought laughter and curses. Each cardboard disk, stamped with a value of 1 or 5 mills, played its part in a sales-tax program expected to yield \$12,000,000 annually for old-age pensions, relief and schools. A Kansas City factory continued to grind out the tokens at a cost to the State of \$520 a million.

VIRGINIA TOBACCO CROP An abundant yield of good quality tobacco that will bring growers a profitable price is anticipated in Virginia, George W. Koiner, Commissioner of Agriculture, said yesterday in Richmond. The unfavorable prices reported from North Carolina market, he said, probably resulted from poor quality of the weed there on account of poor growing conditions. Virginia has had ideal conditions for making a good crop, he declared. (Associated Press).

DIVIDEND INDEX Common dividends to be paid American stockholders this year will be above the figures for 1934, according to the common stock dividend index of the Standard Statistics Co. which is figured on the basis of a maintenance of the status quo, with no forecast of action later in the year which may bring increases and extras. The index currently stands at 78 (1926 equals 100), against 75 for 1934 and 70 for 1933, the low point of the depression. The peak was recorded in 1930 when the index was 156. (Washington Post).

Farm Machine Industry Barron's (Aug. 26) initiates a series of survey articles on American industries with a long article on "New Life to the Farm Implement Industry" which includes tabloid analyses of eight of the leading companies in the field.

From Soil

To Dust

An editorial note in Country Life (London, Aug. 17) says in part: "Recent explorers in the Libyan desert have come back with fresh accounts of 'lost' cities which must once have been set in wide-spreading agricultural country from which they obtained their vast supplies of food. Today such 'land' as is to be seen among the seas of shifting sand will barely support a few sheep or goats. The desiccation that has brought this about in almost all the desert regions of the earth was confidently attributed by scientists until lately to some slow secular change in our continental climates. Nowadays, more careful study and exploration have shown that man himself is in most cases the chief agent of destruction. What happens is that man in exploiting the soil deprives it of its protective covering, clearing away trees, burning-off, over-grazing the herbage, or exhausting the humus by constant cropping without replenishment. Even in the flat lands of this country we can see (where light soils are ploughed and then baked by the heat) the powdered earth being carried away by the wind, and where this happens on a large scale it is ultimately disastrous. The process has already become a menace to the agriculture of the United States, and both President Roosevelt's "Shelter Belt" and the Tennessee Valley Scheme are largely aimed at solving an almost terrifying problem."

Test Iodine

Dict

"The effects of adding supplemental iodine to the diet of men and of animals," say Francis J. Phillips, Oscar Erf and George M. Curtis of Ohio State University in "The Effects of Prolonged Increased Iodine Feeding" in The Ohio Journal of Science (July), "has long been a matter of controversy." They report results of feeding rations heavy in iodine to dairy cows. In conclusion they say: "This investigation demonstrates that adding increased amounts of iodine to the diet of dairy cows does not ordinarily produce deleterious effects on the physical condition, general health, milk production and reproduction of these animals. Iodine is apparently beneficial when fed in optimal amounts or, in this instance, even in amounts in excess of the normal requirement".

Apple Packing

A Wenatchee, Washington, report to The Timberman, (Aug) says in part; "The annual apple packing school sponsored by the chamber of commerce of Wenatchee was opened here August 14. The apple harvest is expected to open about September 20. D. L. Moreland, Lake Chelan apple grower, has conducted an apple packers' school here for six consecutive years, about 600 students passing through his classes. Packing of the apple crop represents an annual wage of about \$400,000. L. R. Wheeler, of the regional Forest Service headquarters, Portland, spent some time here in August, giving attention among other matters to the fruit and vegetable shuck requirements of the Wenatchee

district. . . About 75,000,000 feet of lumber is converted into shook annually in the Wenatchee district, but the cut is not much more than half that amount so far this season. Another object of the inquiry was to learn the probable extent to which the fiber container will be used by the apple industry."

County An editorial in the Dufur, Ore., Dispatch (Aug. 1) says:
Fire "The suggestion, made last week by Ranger Eric Gordon
Fighters (Forest Service) for a county fire association is one that
 should receive the earnest consideration and endorsement of
every resident of Wasco county. The numerous grass fires of the past few
weeks have brought only too clearly to mind the hazardous conditions that
exist each summer in this county. Save for the fact that Nature itself
cooperated with negligible breezes and fairly high humidity, any one of
the recent fires might have turned into a catastrophe for this section of
the state. While loss so far this year has been confined chiefly to pas-
ture land and fences it does not follow that loss will always be confined
to such items or that fires may always be so readily controlled when once
they get started. This paper has no criticism to make of the efforts of
the men who have been called upon to fight the fires. It believes that
they have done a wonderful work in stopping the conflagrations as quickly
as they did. But we are well aware that there is room for improvement in
the dispatching of crews and equipment to fires in areas lying outside the
forest and state areas. Time lost at the beginning through lack of equip-
ment or reporting of fires is the time most needed for combatting the
flames. It is then that fires get out of control and result in great loss.
The Dispatch is heartily in sympathy with the plan as outlined by Gordon
and we believe county officials could well ponder on it and work out some
cooperative method whereby possibilities of loss could be reduced to a
minimum. The time to make the arrangement is now, before the county
suffers any great loss."

Phalaris An editorial in The Farmer (St. Paul, Aug. 17) on We Need
In Summer More Grass takes issue sharply with critics who complain
Pasture that the adjustment program has taken areas out of production.
 "Contracted acres," it says, "are not idle acres. . . Many
farms can be put on a far more profitable basis by the use of more pas-
ture. . . During a visit to southern Minnesota two weeks ago we were im-
pressed by the many pastures of Phalaris, all on low ground, which are
filling in during the mid-summer when native pastures are dormant. Sweet
clover likewise was in fine condition. Even though this section was
blessed with abundant rains this summer, the native pastures dried up
under the heat of a July sun. But the farmers with Phalaris and sweet
clover were prepared. All of which points out the advantage of all-season
pasture which Professor Boss, our farm department editor, discusses else-
where in this issue. He points out that the adjustment programs offer an
excellent chance to put back into profitable soiling crops much land which
has been used unprofitably for the production of row crops, and offers
suggestions as to the best varieties."

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Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

August 27--Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.25-12.60; cows good 5.25-6.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.75-11.50; vealers good and choice 8.75-10.25; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.25-9.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.35-11.55; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.35-11.60; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.00-11.25; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.75-10.35. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.50-9.50; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 8.25-8.75.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. 125 5/8-127 5/8; No. 2 D.No.Spr.*Minneap. 120 5/8-124 5/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 82 $\frac{1}{4}$ -90 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 86 $\frac{1}{4}$ -108 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C.104-106 $\frac{3}{4}$; Chi. 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ -105 $\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 103 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 92 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 70 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 44 5/8-45 5/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 85-86 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 81 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ -79; No. 2 mixed, Chi. 78-79 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 27 3/8-27 5/8; K.C. 27 $\frac{3}{4}$ -29 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ -28 $\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 29 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 malting, Minneap. 66-70; No. 3 malting, good, Minneap. 54-61; No. 2, Minneap. 44-46; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 150 $\frac{1}{2}$ -152 $\frac{1}{2}$.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes brought 60¢-95¢ per 100 pounds in eastern cities; 60¢ f.o.b. Northern and Central points. Long Island sacked stock 65¢-75¢ in New York. Idaho sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.25-\$1.35 carlot sales in Chicago. Massachusetts Yellow varieties sold at 65¢-85¢ per 50-pound sack in the East. Northern and Midwestern stock 65¢-85¢ in consuming centers. Colorado Salmon Meat cantaloups brought 70¢-\$1.10 per standard flats of 12s and 15s in city markets; 40-55¢ f.o.b. Rocky Ford. Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes sold at 75¢-\$1.25 per bushel basket in a few cities. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.00-\$1.15 in the Middle West. Virginia Elberta peaches closed at \$1.25-\$2.25 per bushel basket, all sizes, in the East. Midwestern stock \$1.25-\$2 in New York and Boston.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 17 points from the previous close to 10.80 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 13.12 cents. October futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 19 points to 10.67 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 15 points to 10.59 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 25 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 25 cents; 90 Score, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 17 cents; S.Daisies, 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Y.Americas, 17 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 29-32 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Standards, 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ -28 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Firsts, 26 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LVIII, No. 51

Section 1

August 29, 1935.

GERMAN PRICE
CONTROL

Reporting from Berlin to the New York Times, Otto D. Tolischus says that Richard Walthier Darre, Minister of Agriculture, yesterday decreed reductions in food prices, to be enforced by the police. Meats, especially pork and beef, domestic lard, beef tallow and, if necessary, veal, are to be reduced to the prices of March 31 of this year. Better cuts are excepted. After September 1 potatoes will cost half a mark less a hundred pounds than last year. The decree fixes maximum prices for producers of vegetable oils and cheese. Maximum producer prices for butter and margarine have been enforced for some time.

AUTO
REGISTRY

During 1934 a total of 24,933,403 passenger cars and trucks were registered in the United States, according to figures issued yesterday by the Automobile Club of New York from tabulations made by the United States Bureau of Public Roads. The figures represent a gain for the country of 4.6 percent over the preceding year. The figures, according to J. R. Crossley, a vice president of the club, are somewhat in excess of the preliminary estimates for nearly every State. This year's registration may reach the all-time high of 26,657,072 recorded in 1930, Mr. Crossley said. (N.Y. Times).

CANADIAN WHEAT
SUPPLIES

Canadian wheat in store on August 23 was 194,742,701 bushels, having decreased 1,809,073 bushels in the week, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported yesterday in Ottawa. The visible supply a year ago was 185,236,539 bushels. Canadian wheat in the United States was 17,716,941 bushels, against 17,890,139 a week before and 9,965,316 a year before. (Canadian Press).

STEEL
ACTIVITY

The first recession in steel production since inauguration of the upward movement early in July was reported from New York yesterday. This has lowered operating schedules to an average of 50 percent of capacity, a decline of 1/2 point from last week, Iron Age reported. A decline in tin plate output, which dropped from 78 to 70 percent, and delays in automotive specifications were the major factors in the setback. (Associated Press).

Growth of Dr. P. W. Wilson and Professor E. B. Fred of the University Scientific of Wisconsin contribute to Scientific Monthly (Sept.) a study Literature of "The Growth Curve of A Scientific Literature" -- that dealing with nitrogen fixation by plants. They study this as "one of the most obvious yet almost neglected aspects of scientific research". They have surveyed the literature beginning with a Chinese writer of the fifth century B. C. and survey the succeeding stages. By study of the number of articles and number of pages they arrive at a "growth curve" and an "extended population curve". They find, for example that "it appears that the subject of nitrogen fixation by leguminous plants is so intimately connected with the business of living that the research in this field is rather sensitive to upheavals in the political and economical world. . . that support of research at a given period is a function of current economic or political theories as well as the 'natural' inclination of a given scientist to work in this field". In conclusion they say, "it appears from the 'smoothed' data that the research student of the future can look forward to an annual production of approximately 100 publications a year in this field. This limit of production seems likely to occur about 1965 to 1970. Likewise, the total number of pages to be mastered each year will be from 1,500 to 1,600 before the harassed student may look for relief from an ever-increasing annual load. It is highly desirable to apply proper correction factors to the foregoing estimates in order to compensate for the apparent powerful influences on the research exerted by wars, depressions, revolutions and individual leadership. Until the effect of the external environment can be mathematically expressed in our equation of growth, at least as a first approximation, predictions based on a theoretical curve may or may not be more reliable than those found in a daily racing form."

Sustained Yield Lumbering "The Diamond Match Co., with headquarters at Chico, Calif., was host recently", says The Timberman (Aug.) "to a group of California newspaper men who visited the company's logging camp in Butte County to learn how the operation is conducted in order to become the first in the United States to be certified as operating on a crop production or sustained yield basis. The company has 200,000 acres of forest lands, cuts 35,000,000 feet a year, grows 55,000,000 feet of timber annually, leaving an allowance for fire waste, and has had only three fires in seven years -- none last year. The real secret was explained by Richard A. Colgan, Jr., superintendent of the logging operations, a former government forester and the man to whom credit is given for working out the company's reforestation program. 'The whole operation', he said, 'is bound up in keeping forest land from being denuded while it is being logged. Only the merchantable timber, straight trees of the right type and over 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, is removed. By using extreme care, the other growth is left standing. This leaves a natural seed bed and replacing process in operation. It is better than any artificial replanting ever undertaken!'"

Civil Service Examinations The Civil Service Commission has announced the following examinations with closing date for applications, September 16; Unassembled; Director of Child Welfare Division, Children's Bureau, Department of Labor, \$6,500; Chief Explosives Chemist, \$5,600; Associate electrochemist, \$3,200. Also an assembled examination for Junior Engineer, \$2,000, with optional subjects, aeronautical, agricultural, ceramics, chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, mining, petroleum, and structural steel and concrete.

Pure Vitamins Are Drugs "Pure vitamins made by the chemist and purchased at the drug store belong in the category of drugs rather than foods, Dr. C. D. Leake, professor of pharmacology at the University of California Medical School, pointed out at the meeting of the American Chemical Society in San Francisco," Science Service reports. "Dr. Leake warned against the danger of indiscriminate use of these new drug store vitamins. They should not be taken without the advice of a physician, he said. Vitamin D, the rickets-preventing vitamin ordinarily obtained by the action of sunlight on the skin, or from that old standby cod liver oil, is now available to the public in highly concentrated form. Unless the pure chemical form of the vitamin is made with extreme care, however, it may have certain poisonous properties, Dr. Leake said. Consequently it should only be taken under the direction of a physician. The same applies to cevitamic acid, the pure chemical form of anti-scurvy vitamin C found in citrus fruits and certain vegetables."

Cooperative Electric Buying Edmond C. Foust, editor of Hoosier Farmers, writes briefly in Cooperative Journal (July-August) on Electricity A Farm Supply to be Bought Cooperatively. He says in part: "For 10 years a few of the leaders of the Indiana Farm Bureau group, working with forward looking public service men and the agricultural school at Purdue University, have championed the program of supplying country homes with electric power. Until the last few years this has been considered more of a luxury than an agricultural need. Today we realize that we are not merely approaching a machine age. We have arrived within that age. The farmer is entitled to an equality of opportunity with the factory worker. With this in mind, Governor Paul V. McNutt recommended legislation which resulted in the passage of a cooperative electric supply law. Signed March 9, it is the Indiana Rural Electric Member-Corporation Act. . . The new law, with its provisions for general rural corporations and for local retail electric cooperatives, has in mind the use of the buying power of a great group of farmers in the same manner that their united buying power has been used in regard to other farm supplies."

Durable Leather "In Merrie Olde England two centuries ago they knew how to make leather of durability," says an item in Hide and Leather (Aug. 24). ^{This} was evinced afresh recently at Exeter, England, during a carnival held in that town. Among the exhibits were ten leather fire buckets, taken from the belfry of one of the city's ancient churches. There they had remained for 220 years, left from the time when such things were kept on hand in Parish Churches for emergency use."

Section 3

MARKET QUOTATIONS

August 28--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.25-12.60; cows good 5.25-6.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.75-11.50; vealers good and choice 8.75-10.25; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.25-9.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.65-11.70; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.50-11.70; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.25-11.65; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.00-10.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.25-9.25; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 8.25-8.75.

Grain: No. 1 D.No. Spr.Wheat*Minneap. 125 5/8-127 5/8; No. 2 D.No. Spr.*Minneap. 120 5/8-124 5/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 81 5/8-89 5/8; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 85 5/8-107 5/8; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 103 $\frac{1}{4}$ -106 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 102-103 $\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 101-102; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 92-92 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 69 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ -45 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 84 $\frac{1}{4}$ -85 $\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ (Nom); No. 3 yellow corn, Chi. 74-76 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 mixed, Chi. 73 $\frac{1}{4}$ -75 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 26 $\frac{3}{4}$ -27; K.C. 29; Chi. 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ -28 $\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 30 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 malting barley Minneap. 69-73; No. 3 malting good, Minneap. 57-64; No. 2, Minneap. 44-46; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 150 $\frac{3}{4}$ -152 $\frac{1}{4}$.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes brought 60¢-\$1 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; 70¢ f.o.b. Northern and Central points. Long Island sacked Cobblers 75¢-80¢ in New York. Idaho sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.15 carlot sales in Chicago. Massachusetts Yellow Varieties of onions brought 65¢-85¢ per 50-pound sack in the East. New York Yellows 75¢-90¢ in city markets. Indiana stock 75¢-85¢ in Cincinnati. Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes sold at 65¢-\$1.25 per bushel basket in eastern cities; 90¢ f.o.b. Eastern Shore points. North Carolina stock 65¢-\$1.25 in city markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1-\$1.10 in the Middle West. Colorado Salmon Meat cantaloups brought 65¢-\$1 per standard flats of 12s and 15s in consuming centers; 40¢-50¢ f.o.b. Rocky Ford.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 5 points from the previous close to 10.75 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 13.15 cents. October futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 6 points to 10.61 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 1 point to 10.58 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 25 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, 25 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 17 cents; S.Daisies, 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Y.Americas, 17 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 29-32 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, 26 $\frac{3}{4}$ -27 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

* Prices, basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LVIII, No. 52

Section 1

August 30, 1935.

PLAN A plan for the reorganization of three bankrupt
RAIL MERGER Western railroads into a system with 15,000 miles of track is to be filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission today by a committee formed to represent preferred stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway. The plan would merge the Rock Island with the St. Louis-San Francisco and the Chicago & Eastern Illinois. The plan is the first to be filed under the Railway Reorganization Law as amended by an act signed by President Roosevelt this week. It is unique in that it proposes simultaneous reorganization and consolidation. It is also the first comprehensive railway consolidation plan to be proposed since the depression halted moves of this kind. (New York Times).

UNEMPLOYMENT The total number of unemployed workers in July, **ESTIMATE** 1935, was 10,015,000, according to the monthly estimate of the National Industrial Conference board, made public in New York yesterday. This is an increase of 266,000, or 2.7 percent from the preceding month, and an increase of 189,000, or 1.9 percent over July, 1934. (Press).

BOND Treasury officials yesterday were attempting to
SALE ascertain the reasons for the first failure of a Government bond issue to be completely subscribed. Last Monday the Treasury offered \$100,000,000 in four-year fully guaranteed Farm Mortgage Corporation 1 1/2 percent bonds. The books were closed yesterday with only \$85,000,000 subscribed. It was generally agreed that the failure of the issue to be completely subscribed did not mean that the Government's credit is impaired. (Washington Post).

BANK Bank clearings showed another large gain for the week
CLEARINGS ended August 28. The total for the 22 leading cities, as reported in New York by Dun and Bradstreet, was \$4,555,- 636,000, against \$3,622,921,000 a year ago, an increase of 25.5 percent. For the preceding week the advance was 21.4 percent. At New York City, clearings were \$2,992,664,000, an increase of 31.6 percent over the amount reported last year while the aggregate for centers outside of New York City of \$1,562,972,000 was 15.8 percent higher. (Associated Press).

August 30, 1935

Sprinkling Against Frost "Crops on peat lands may be protected from summer frosts by overhead sprinkling says O. W. Howe, agricultural engineer," according to a report by the Minnesota University News Bureau. "The cost of equipment necessary for such sprinkling probably will not warrant installing it for frost control alone, except for crops of extra high value, says Mr. Howe. However, an increasing number of growers are using such equipment for irrigation purposes, and could employ it for frost control at only a slight additional expense. The equipment best suited for the purpose is an overhead sprinkler irrigation system with automatic oscillator or turnmotor. The effectiveness of sprinkling in the control of summer frost has been proved both in experimental tests and in actual practice on farms of commercial truck growers. This form of protection works on the principle that plant juices do not freeze until the temperature goes somewhat below the freezing point of water which is 32 degrees Fahrenheit. When plants are kept wet by sprinkling they cannot be injured by frost until the water has first been frozen. Since water in freezing gives off heat, the temperature of wet plants is kept enough above freezing during light frosts to avoid damage. It has also been found that plants hit by a light frost can frequently be saved by sprinkling before sunrise, causing them to thaw out more slowly and evenly."

Support For Research "The United States Government, because of its failure to recognize the importance of sponsoring theoretical scientific research, is in danger of losing out in the race for fundamental discoveries upon which the future programs of the nation, industrially and otherwise, must depend," says the Aug. 22, article on Science Today issued by Science Service. "A warning to this effect was issued this evening by Dr. Roger Adams, President of the American Chemical Society in his presidential address at San Francisco. Dr. Adams, said, in part: 'Active participation of industry in the development of a national program of pure science to assure continued industrial progress is demanded, and the government should be a leader in this movement. The basic and fundamental information for over ninety five percent of our industrial processes has been originally discovered and described by university investigators in pure science.' In conclusion he asked: 'Is it not time to recognize the handicaps under which our scientific research in the United States has been accomplished and to seek the factors contributing to the improvement of pure science so it may be on a par with applied science?'"

Benefit From Flood "Sometimes it almost seems that figs do grow on thistles," says an article in Washington Farmer (Aug. 22), "and that fountains do send forth both sweet water and bitter. May seem so, but probably from the long-time viewpoint, is never true. At any rate, some lowland farmers in Grays Harbor county and coastal valleys northward along the western slope of the Olympic mountains think they have discovered a blessing in disguise in the rampaging flood waters of last winter. In some other cases, the 'blessing' was somewhat overdone.

Flood waters can spread a suitable amount of rich soil from higher up on the low-lying fields, or they can spread it too deeply. What's worse, they can spread the wrong kind of soil. And what is still worse, they can and do rob the uplands to the detriment of both upper and lower levels --- now and next year and a generation hence. But there are some wonderful crops on some of the western Washington lowlands this year, the result in part of last winter's wild waters."

Bamboo Possibilities In Scientific Monthly (August) Professor F. A. McClure of Lingman University, Canton, China, writes on bamboo including both taxonomic studies and a discussion of its economic possibilities in the United States. He lists both desirable qualities and undesirable and says, "Very probably bamboo will soon be recognized as a soil-binding plant to prevent erosion, as a forage plant on eroding areas, and more widely as a food plant." He also says: "But there is another point at which I believe bamboo is going to make a really dramatic entry into our economic life, and this is as a paper pulp material. The process of pulping bamboo has already been patented in all the leading countries of the world, and a large paper mill has been established at Foochow, China, which is said to be capable of pulping even the mature stems. We are now importing considerable quantities of wood pulp from Canada and Europe. And it remains to be seen whether we shall import bamboo pulp from the Orient, as soon as their supply exceeds their demand, or whether we shall make an attempt to produce bamboo on a scale sufficiently large to support a pulp industry here. Perhaps we may witness both of these developments within the next few decades."

"Back To Grass" An editorial in Hoard's Dairyman (Aug. 18) says in part: "It has been found at the field stations of the Bureau of Dairy Industry that cows will produce 75 percent as much butterfat on good roughage as they produce when fed heavily on grain with roughage. This emphasizes the necessity of the dairy farmer growing legumes and providing good pasture for his cattle. It is the cheapest way to feed them. On the other hand, it will be found in most instances that feeding a little grain, even with good roughage, will pay a good return. The "back to grass" movement, or growing more legumes, recommended by the federal government, is sound doctrine for the dairy farmer. We do not believe many dairy farmers overfeed on grain. The fact is, most of them are not providing adequate rations for their cows. A great many are in need of better roughage and better supplements to the roughage".

Pump Irrigation An article by Roderick Turnbull of the Weekly Kansas City Star (Aug. 21) says in part: "Motivated by the drought last year and the dry, dusty early spring of 1935, many farmers along the valley of the Kaw River and its tributaries have put in irrigation systems which are working with surprising success. As interesting as the success these farmers are having with their watering plants is the fact that none of them was extremely expensive, indicating that wherever a water supply is available an irrigation pump and engine could become very profitable equipment on any farm."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

August 29--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.50-12.75; cows good 5.50-6.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.00-11.75; vealers good and choice 9.00-10.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.25-9.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.65-11.85; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.60-11.85; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.40-11.65; slaughter pigs 150-140 lbs good and choice 9.00-10.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.00-8.85; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 8.35-8.90.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. $123\frac{1}{2}$ - $125\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. $118\frac{1}{2}$ - $121\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 78 5/8-86 5/8; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 82 5/8-104 5/8; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 103-105 $\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. $102\frac{1}{4}$ - $103\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis $102\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis $91\frac{1}{2}$ -92; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland $69\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. $43\frac{1}{2}$ - $44\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $82\frac{1}{2}$ -85; No. 3 yellow, Chi. $74\frac{1}{4}$ - $76\frac{1}{4}$; No. 3 mixed, Chi. $72\frac{3}{4}$ - $74\frac{3}{4}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 26 5/8-26 7/8; K.C. 29; Chi. $26\frac{1}{4}$ - $27\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis $28\frac{1}{2}$ -30; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 69-73; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 57-64; No. 2, Minneap. 43-45; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 151 - $152\frac{1}{2}$.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes brought 65¢-\$1 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; 70¢ f.o.b. Northern and Central points. Long Island sacked Cobblers 75¢-80¢ in New York. Idaho sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.30-\$1.35 carlot sales in Chicago. Massachusetts Yellow Varieties of onions sold at 65¢-85¢ per 50-pound sack in city markets. New York Yellows 70¢-95¢ in a few cities. Indiana stock 70¢-85¢ in Cincinnati. Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes sold at 60¢-\$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per bushel basket in the East; 90¢ f.o.b. East Shore points. Tennessee Nancy Halls 90¢-\$1.05 in the Middle West. Colorado Salmon Meat cantaloups brought 60¢-\$1 per standard flats of 12s and 15s in consuming centers.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 17 points from the previous close to 10.58 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.98 cents. October futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 15 points to 10.46 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 17 points to 10.41 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 26 cents; 91 Score, $25\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, $25\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 17 cents; S.Daisies, $16\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Y.Americas, 17 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, $29\frac{1}{2}$ - $33\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Standards, 29- $29\frac{1}{4}$; Firsts, $26\frac{3}{4}$ -27 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LVIII, No. 53

Section 1

August 31, 1935.

**BIRTH AND
DEATH RATES**

An increase in the country's death rate, after five years of continuous decline, was reported yesterday by the Census Bureau in its preliminary summary for 1934. But keeping step with the grim reaper, the birth rate also increased. There were 1,396,903 deaths and 2,167,636 births, compared with 1,342,106 deaths and 2,081,232 births in 1933. The death total was the largest since 1918, when there were 1,471,367 and a rate of 18.1 per 1,000 of population. Last year's rate was 11.0 per 1,000 compared with 10.7 in 1933. (Associated Press).

**FREIGHT
LOADS UP**

Substantial increases in coal and coke shipments during the week ended August 24 boosted freight car loadings over both the preceding week and the same week of 1934, the Association of American Railroads reported yesterday. The total of 626,373 cars was 11,367 above the previous week and 19,456 above the corresponding 1934 week. It was 11,137 cars below the same week of 1933. (Washington Post).

**BUSINESS
ADVANCING**

The summer season is closing "with some of the most spectacular increases in many years recorded for both the production and distribution of merchandise," and with preparations under way for a wider advance during the fall, according to the weekly survey issued yesterday in New York by Dun and Bradstreet, Inc. Retail trade for the week improved, the report states, as the weather favored acquisition of autumn goods, supplemented by purchases for Labor Day celebrations. (Press).

**POWER
NEEDS**

An estimate that utility operating companies should spend about \$2,000,000,000 in the next year for increased power generating equipment was made yesterday by Basil Manly, acting chairman of the Federal Power Commission, says a New York Times report. Mr. Manly did not give the basis for the estimate, but he expressed in definite figures the same optimistic view as that given recently in other administration circles familiar with the program to increase power consumption and extend the use of electricity into heretofore neglected territory.

August 31, 1935

Ensiling By A.I.V. Method Hoard's Dairyman (Aug. 25) includes an article by Dr. L. T. Wilson (Walker-Gordon Laboratory Co.) reporting experience with the A.I.V. method of ensiling. "The method", he writes, "consists essentially of putting fresh green fodder in a silo and adding to it enough mineral acid (hydrochloric and sulphuric) to bring the pH of the material to less than 4. It had been found in laboratory tests that to prevent respiration and harmful fermentation it is necessary to bring the pH down to 4 or less. In this connection the fresh green material is preserved in very nearly its natural state. The amount of acid added must be controlled so that the pH does not go below 3. Below this point the material is too acid to make a satisfactory feed. . . In summary our results do not indicate any particular advantage in using the A.I.V. method with crops like corn which make good silage when put up in the usual way. With legume hay crops, like alfalfa, the method is very satisfactory. The nutrients are apparently as well preserved as when these crops are machine dried. In general the A.I.V. method is less expensive than machine drying. There is no high overhead cost and so the A.I.V. method should be more adaptable for general use than machine drying."

Diversification Subsidy "The payment of a subsidy under the Commonwealth Relief Act of Australia, amounting to 15s. per ton on all commercial fertilizers used by primary producers of crops other than wheat, is to be continued for another year, says the Agricultural Department of New South Wales. This subsidy will cover fertilizer actually used between July 1, 1935, and June 30, 1936, and can be claimed by producers of such crops as oats, barley, potatoes, vegetables, fruits, sugarcane, tobacco, etc. It also applies to fertilizers used in top-dressing pastures," says American Fertilizer (Aug. 24).

Research

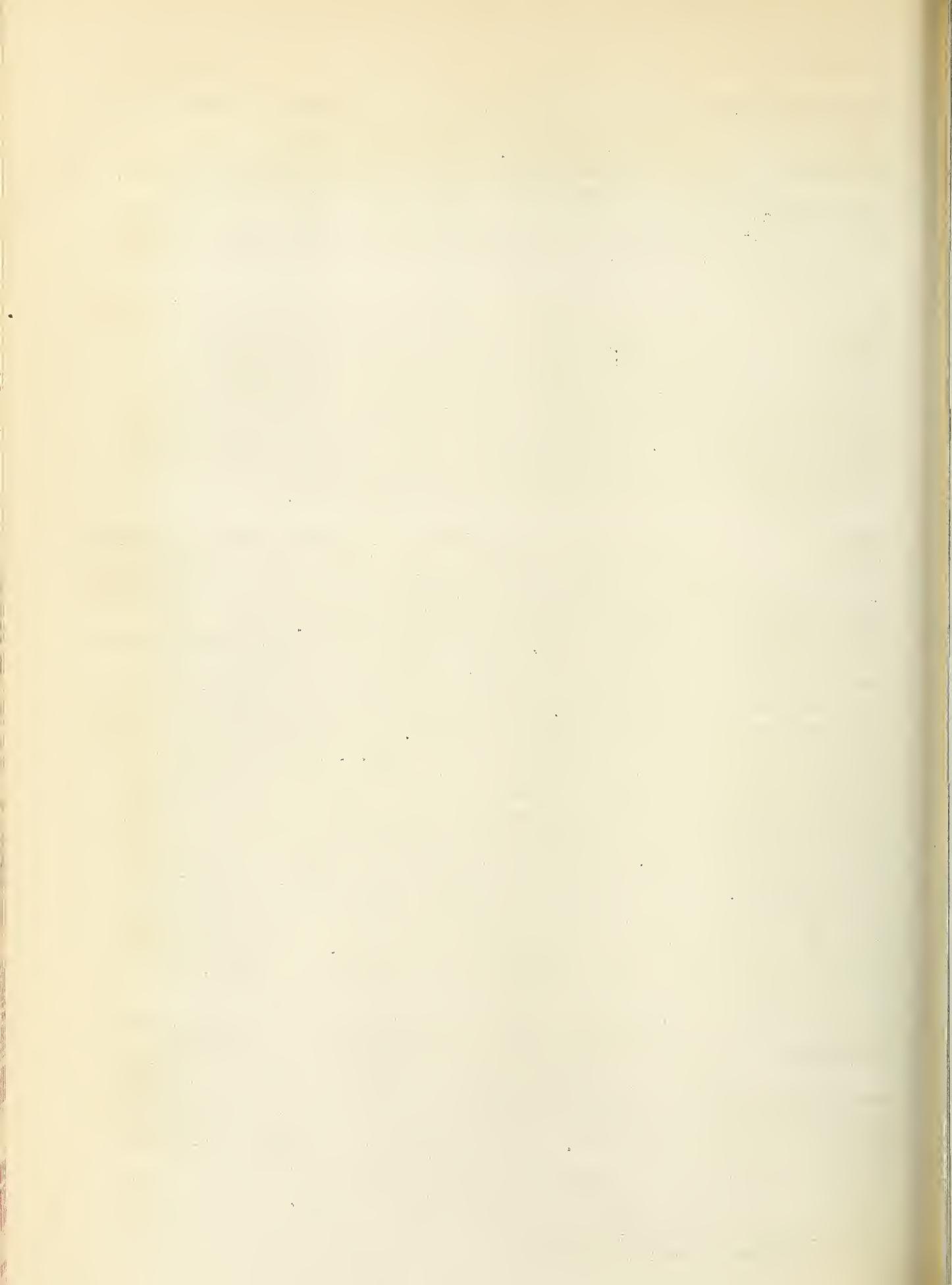
Reactions Dr. Marion Deyoe Sweetman of the University of Maine in Scientific Monthly (Sept.) introduces an article on Food Processing and Human Welfare with the following: "In times of severe economic stresses and social tensions, the laboratory scientist has often disclaimed responsibility for these difficulties. He denies that his discoveries and inventions have produced any net increase in cultural maladjustments or, admitting that maladjustment has followed from application of its research, contends that inadequate social, economic and political leadership are at fault. Neither alibi survives the critical analysis given by Baldwin in a recent issue of The Scientific Monthly of the causes of technological unemployment. Natural scientists tend to minimize the complexity of social changes and consequently have a limited conception of the less immediate results of their contributions to human knowledge. Perhaps it would be a wholesome experience for every researcher to take time and thought to judge the welfare value of applications of the discoveries in his field."

Pork and Kraut "When pork is high, kraut always suffers," says a Racine Wisconsin report to the Milwaukee Journal (Aug. 27). "There are many ways of using kraut without pork," the correspondent adds, "but most people do not realize this." He says, "the price of kraut cabbage on the open market (Racine) is the lowest in years -- \$2 a ton in some cases -- and farmers are thinking of plowing part of the crops under."

Small Plants Active "The first article in Michigan Manufacturer and Financial Record (Aug. 24) opens with the following paragraph: "Almost lost in the current announcements of industrial expansion and improvement projects running ^{into} millions of dollars, are a huge grist of small industrial projects being undertaken or considered by small industries in all parts of the state. So numerous and so diversified is this list growing, that it reflects perhaps better than the giant expenditures by large and wealthy corporations the return of prosperity to the lesser industrial areas of Michigan."

Farmers Buying In "The Farmer's Ship Comes In", Wheeler McMillen writing in Today (Aug. 31) says in part: "Most of the stimulus agriculture supplies to industry and commerce comes, naturally, from the upper third of farmers who get four-fifths of the income and probably make an even larger proportion of the net profits. This is the group that handles the most money. But all through the farm population, a moderate lift in income goes a long way. Farmers do not have to spend from a fifth to a third of their incomes for shelter and transportation to work, as do many urban families. They can and often do produce their own meat, butter, eggs, milk and fresh vegetables. A substantial share of net profits can be spent for the products of industry. . . . A tremendous reservoir of need has been hollowed out on the farms during the depression -- need not only for production equipment, but for consumer goods of every description. Beyond that, the homes of rural America await their opportunity for obtaining the modernities that were only beginning to be available when after the war, agriculture took the first blow of depression. The farmers' ship may not yet be all the way into harbor -- but it's considerably farther in than the seven-twelfths shown by the statistician's log. Already the lighters have unloaded a lot of cargo that has set the national business machine to running in higher gears. As the boat pulls closer, as new millions are clocked up on the farm income charts, the country will begin to think the whole fleet must have arrived."

Is Bond Trend Changing? The Wall Street Journal reporting financial reactions to the under-subscription for \$100,000,000, of guaranteed bonds said (Aug. 30): "The development raised interesting questions. One was whether the interest rates on Government obligations had reached and passed their low point. . . . Another problem concerned the possible effect on future corporate issues of higher rates on new Government issues. If the market for high-grade obligations has seen its highest level, there conceivably might develop a distinct movement among corporate borrowers to avail themselves of cheap interest rates in advance of a definite general reversal of trend. Moreover, any definite rise in bond yields would tend to cause a flow in that direction of funds which had been diverted to other types of investment because of the diminishing returns available."



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Vol. LVIII, No. 54

Section 1

September 3, 1935

TREASURY FINANCING A \$1,750,000,000 financing operation, designed both to wipe out the last of the World War's famous Liberty bonds and raise new cash, was announced last night by the Treasury. It offered to trade new securities for \$1,250,000,000 of old debts--the final block of the \$8,000,000,000 of Libertys which helped finance war costs. Paralleling this huge refunding, Secretary Morgenthau also asked the public for \$500,000,000 in new money to build up the Treasury's cash box. (A.P.)

POWER COMMISSION The Federal Power Commission took its first step yesterday under the new utilities holding company law by proposing to establish five regional districts to cooperate with state utility commissions. The first court test of the act may come around October 1 when the securities commission seeks the temporary registration of holding companies. (A.P.)

SOCIAL SECURITY Responsibility for the complete success of the social security act was placed squarely upon the states last night by Secretary of Labor Perkins, according to a Boston report by the Associated Press. Holding that its enactment was "perhaps the most useful and fundamental single piece of Federal legislation in the interest of wage earners in the United States," Miss Perkins declared that "with the states now rests the responsibility of devising and enacting measures which will result in the maximum benefits to the American workman in the field of unemployment compensation." (A.P.)

ALMA DAM DEDICATED Formal dedication yesterday of the Alma (Wis.) dam, first to be completed of the 26 structures planned to provide a 9-foot channel between the Twin Cities and St. Louis, marked a big step forward in development of one of the largest inland waterway systems in the world. (A.P.)

BANKING REVIEW The American Bankers Association in its September Review of Business made public yesterday, found trade news favorable but an early boom unlikely. "There have been several false dawns since 1930, but the courage now in evidence seems quite different from the previous instances of whistling in the dark," the survey said. (Washington Post.)

Southern Paper Pulp "Industries" says an article in The Magazine of Wall Street (Aug. 31), "gravitates to the place of greatest economic opportunity. . . According to present indications the next big industrial migration may be paper -- cheaper and better paper made from Southern pine, instead of from Canadian spruce. This, of course, would not please our Canadian neighbors, but a new industry would come in very handy in the South. . . This is not a dream or a laboratory experiment. The preliminary work has been done. For demonstration, leading daily newspapers in the South have been printed on such paper. Cost is the vital element, and it is conservatively estimated that newsprint made from Southern pine can be delivered in New York at less than \$28 per ton, against the current cost of \$47.24 per ton for Canadian newsprint. Varieties of pine in the South include long leaf, loblolly, slash pine, short leaf, Virginia pine, and pond pine. Besides their yield of lumber, rosin and turpentine, chemistry has shown them to be all one for purposes of the paper mill -- with possibilities in the direction of rayon and cellophane. Canadian spruce is slow growing. Southern pine, especially slash pine, grows to useful size in a very few years. Thus, on any sizable tract devoted to manufacture of paper, re-forestation could keep pace with harvesting. We import each year more than \$150,000,000 worth of paper and paper products."

Copper In Diet "A deficiency of copper in the body may play as important a part in certain forms of anemia as does a deficiency of iron, Prof. C. A. Elvehjem of the University of Wisconsin reported to the San Francisco meeting of the American Chemical Society," Science Service reports. "Though mothers include iron in the baby's diet, generally in the form of spinach or other green vegetables," Prof. Elvehjem said, "a large percentage of so-called well-fed infants when examined by physicians display the symptoms of a noticeable anemia." In explanation of this he reported that experiments during the past three years on anemic rats indicate that the administration of iron does not stimulate the maximum production of red blood cells unless traces of copper are added to the treatment. He also warned that the administration of overly-large amounts of iron to children may cause them to develop rickets."

Ground Squirrel Poisoning Oregon Farmer (Aug. 22) reports: "Lakeview live stock men estimated that at least \$10,000 worth of forage has been saved this spring by poisoning ground squirrels on 256,000 acres of land. The poisoning was done by four crews of men working most of June under supervision of J. F. Branson of the United States biological survey in cooperation with CCC camps, the Fremont national forest service and the county agent's office."

Rural Social Research Dwight Sanderson of Cornell University writing in The American Journal of Sociology (Sept.) discusses prospects of sociological research under the New Deal. He concludes in part: "The New Deal raises fundamental social problems which challenge our utmost ability and which are far beyond the details of social accounting. . . Based upon past experience with regard to the support of scientific research we may confidently predict that in so far as rural social science is able to produce results which may be practically applied in the reorganization of rural society to achieve the values set forth by the New Deal, it will be given ample support. . . The world is just awaking to the fact that social science may be utilized for developing a social organization which will make possible the larger realization of human values. The prospects for social science under what we term the New Deal are limited only by its ability to meet the demands which will be made upon it."

Correcting The Record In an article, "Theobald Smith as a Parasitologist" in the Journal of Parasitology (August), Maurice C. Hall says in part: "Unfortunately, the historical record of the work on Southern cattle fever has been badly kept in most references to that work, despite the fact that the early published reports contained a fairly exact record. The widely circulated version published by de Kruif presents the case very badly, and is very unfair to many of Dr. Smith's associates in the Bureau of Animal Industry. The present writer takes this occasion, in discussing Smith as a parasitologist, to publish a more precise record of Smith's work, and to correct some of the errors which have been widely circulated in print. One of the most common misstatements is to the effect that Smith first demonstrated the transmission of other parasites by arthropods, and another is that he first demonstrated the transmission of Southern cattle fever by ticks."

Poultry Market Regulation An editorial in Illinois Agricultural Association Record (Sept.) says in part: "Uncle Sam's long arm will soon be unlimbered to clean up racketeering and sharp practice in the terminal poultry markets. Under a bill supported by the Farm Bureau in the present session and formerly, which was signed by President Roosevelt on August 14, poultry markets will come under the provisions of the Federal Packers and Stockyards Act. This is good news. Charges of price fixing and strong-arm methods in Chicago's organized poultry trade were recently aired in local newspapers. Poultry handlers rules have required exorbitant commissions and a one-price policy regardless of quality. Obviously they were not drawn in the interest of farmers."

Pig Returns Compared The International Review of Agriculture (July) includes the first of a series of papers by Jos. Deslarzes, "Pig Breeding As a Factor in the Earning Capacity of Agriculture in Different Countries On the Eve of the Crisis". The 12 countries are on the continent of Europe and returns are calculated on the basis of Danish experience in 1927-28.

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Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

August 30--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.50-12.75; cows good 5.50-6.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.00-11.75; vealers good and choice 9.00-10.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.25-9.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.65-11.80; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.55-11.80; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.45-11.70; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.00-10.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.10-8.85; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 8.35-8.90.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. $123\frac{1}{4}$ - $124\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. $118\frac{1}{4}$ - $120\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 76-84; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 80-102; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 103- $104\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 102-103; St. Louis 100- $100\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis $90\frac{1}{2}$ - $91\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 69; No. 2 rye, Minneap. $43\frac{1}{2}$ - $44\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $80\frac{1}{2}$ - $81\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 75-76; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 75-76; St. Louis 74-76; No. 2 mixed, Chi. $74\frac{1}{2}$ - $75\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 26 1/8-26 3/8; K.C. 28- $30\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. 26-27; St. Louis 28; No. 1 malting barley Minneap. 69-73; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 57-64; No. 2, Minneap. 41-43; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. $151\frac{1}{4}$ - $154\frac{1}{4}$.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes ranged 70¢-\$1 per 100-pounds in eastern cities; 70¢ f.o.b. Northern and Central points. Long Island Cobblers 75¢-80¢ in New York. Wisconsin sacked Bliss Triumphs 85¢-90¢ carlot sales in Chicago. Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes brought 50¢-\$1.20 per bushel basket in city markets; North Carolina stock 50¢-\$1.25 in the East. Tennessee Nancy Halls 85¢-95¢ in the Middle West. Colorado Salmon Meat cantaloups 60¢-90¢ per standard flats of 12s and 15s in consuming centers; 40¢ f.o.b. Rocky Ford. Massachusetts Yellow Varieties of onions brought 65¢-85¢ per 50-pound sack in New York and Boston. Michigan stock 80¢-90¢ in a few cities.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 5 points from the previous close to 10.53 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 13.08 cents. October futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 4 points to 10.42 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 2 points to 10.39. cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 26 cents; 91 Score, $25\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, $25\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 17 cents; S.Daisies, $16\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Y.Americas, 17 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, $30-33\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, $29-29\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, $26\frac{1}{2}-26\frac{3}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LVIII, No. 55

Section 1

September 4, 1935

PUBLIC WORKS CONSTRUCTION Work relief officials, it was learned last night, have decided to junk more than half the \$900,000,000 public works construction program in their rush to end the dole by making jobs for 3,500,000 needy by November 1. Indications were that total Federal grants from the \$4,000,000,000 employment fund for heavy building activities will not top \$250,000,000, less than one-third the amount originally intended for PWA. (U.P.)

TRANS-FLORIDA CANAL APPROVED The President has approved an allotment of \$5,000,000 to the Army Corps of Engineers for preliminary construction work on the controversial sea-level canal across Florida. The canal will extend by way of the St. John's River from its mouth to Palatka, then by way of the Oklawaha and Withlacoochee Rivers to the Gulf of Mexico. The canal is designed to provide a shorter and safer route for ocean-going vessels and will save from one to two and a half days between New York and New Orleans and other gulf ports. The annual saving in transportation costs is estimated at \$7,500,000. (New York Times.)

TREASURY SUBSCRIPTION Secretary Morgenthau announced last night a \$500,000 borrowing had been "well oversubscribed". The \$500,000,000 issue of 3 1/2 year 1 1/2 percent notes had been offered to the money market within a week of the Treasury's failure to obtain a full subscription on a \$100,000,000 farm mortgage issue. The Treasury head said the subscription books were closed on the \$500,000,000 cash offering of notes. (A.P.)

CANADIAN NEWSPRINT Probability of a steadily increasing overseas demand for Canadian newsprint is suggested in the September letter of the Royal Bank of Canada, says a Montreal report to the press. Newsprint exports to countries other than the United States were 6 percent of Canadian production in 1927, but amounted to 18 percent of the increased 1934 production. In 1932, Canadian newsprint production was 1,914,000 tons and in 1934 it increased to 2,500,000 tons, one-third of the increase being sold in overseas markets.

Plastics
in Demand

Discussing plastics, the Magazine of Wall Street (August 31) says in part: "From such strange and unrelated substances as carbolic acid, formaldehyde, the casein in milk, by-product of the soy bean and ammonia, has come by grace of modern science a new class of useful material which has given birth to several industries and modified the course of others. These materials are known as plastics. Neither boom nor depression has seemed to alter the steady expansion in demand for them, as countless new uses are steadily developed. We meet the plastics in one form or another through everyday life from the toothbrush handle which we grasp on arising to the case which incloses the clock at our bedside at night. Umbrella handles, radio dials, pipe stems, toilet articles, lamp bases, soap dishes, tableware, ash trays, furniture and other finishes--all in a maze of different colors and variety from transparent to opaque--are almost all plastics. Commercially the dielectric strength of plastics has led to their wide adoption for insulation in electrical manufacture. They form a part of most appliances of all kinds. The automotive industry has become a large user for distributor heads, control tops and steering wheels. The building industry is requiring additional quantities and other industries are daily becoming users of plastics..."

International
Peace Garden

Florists Exchange (August 31) in a summary of the report of Pres. D. J. Crighton of International Peace Garden, Inc., before the National Association of Gardeners convention recently, says: "...In November 1934, the president and secretary appeared before the trustees of Kiwanis International, submitting a proposal for Kiwanis participation in the Peace Garden project, action on which has been deferred. During February 1935, Secretary Storman spent a week in Washington regarding a CCC camp for the Peace Garden. His efforts were successful and a camp of 200 men moved in on June 25. It has an appropriation of \$10,000 for supplies and material between July 1 and October 1, and another of \$20,000 from October 1, 1935, to March 31, 1936. Its activities will be confined to clearing, grading and basic structural work. During the year, the Canadian lands in the Turtle Mountain section were officially transferred to International Peace Garden, Inc. whose directors now have the management and control of approximately 1,300 acres in Canada and 900 acres in the United States. All matters of title have now been finally adjusted and settled."

Chillicothe
Oil for Paint

The Forecast (August) reports that Dr. John T. Harrington, of the Smithsonian Institution, in his work among the Mission Indians of California, "will devote part of his time to gathering seeds of the chillicothe, a wild cucumber known to be the source of oil used in time-resistant paint." Old medicine men disclosed to Dr. Harrington that the chillicothe seed was the source of oil in the paints used by the Indians many years ago, that remained bright for 150 years. "Mixed with native clays, iron oxides from spring and powdered minerals, it gave them a variety of colors. Using these, they paid nocturnal visits to the nearby mountain cliffs and at intervals 'spirit paintings' appeared on the cliff faces. Records of Spanish missions reveal that some of the paintings which are still bright and visible were on the rocks when the settlements were first established by white men. Dr. Harrington will try to gather sufficient cucumber seeds to produce enough oil for experimental work by government chemists..."

Spray Tests Awheel L. B. Skeffington in American Agriculturist (August 17) says: "Traveling laboratories may solve the problem of spray residue for growers shipping fruit to market. At a meeting called by the Perishable Fruit Commission in Albany recently it was recognized one of the major hindrances to growers is the question whether their loads will be turned back as carrying excess residue. It was proposed inspectors take samples from fruit about to be shipped, send them to state laboratories, and if found within the tolerance, issue certificates. These would be recognized by city and health officials..."

Rural Fire Protection "A definite program intended to extend to rural property the advantages of fire protective equipment and organization which the towns and cities have so long enjoyed has been launched under the auspices of the National Fire Waste Council," reports the Journal of American Insurance (July). "It results from agitation carried on during the last year by the Independent Telephone Association, which sought a fire rate credit for a telephone in a farm home. The final program calls for both a rural fire department and an adequate water supply as well and is as follows: (1) a rural fire department organized and equipped to meet the minimum requirements for a rural fire department contained in the published code of the National Fire Protection Association; (2) an adequate water supply for each farm (if no natural supply is in reach, a reservoir or fire cistern of stipulated capacity to be constructed); (3) a telephone with which a fire alarm could promptly be sent to the central operator to insure the quick response of the fire department. The Farm Underwriters Association has agreed to allow a credit of 10 percent of the basic fire and lightning rate for protection meeting these specifications..."

Corn Tests "Among the corn being tested this year for the first time in Connecticut by the Agricultural Experiment Station at New Haven are strains resistant to the European corn borer and others resistant to bacterial wilt as well as a number of first early hybrids of great promise," says the New England Homestead (August 3). "Seed for strains resistant to the European corn borer and the corn ear worm have been crossed with a South American maize called 'amargo' (Spanish for bitter), and corn borers shun this type of maize. By finding the characteristics the pests dislike and breeding it into market varieties, it is hoped that a strain popular with gourmets and unpopular with corn borers will be found."

Radio for Farmers "Farmers have come to rely more and more on radio, not only for a variety of entertainment that would not otherwise be available, but for news and market reports and for information designed to make them more skillful in their vocation," says an editorial in the Pennsylvania Farmer (August 17). "The extent to which broadcasters are endeavoring to satisfy the need of farmers for practical agricultural information is shown by the fact that in the 48 states, 257 stations cooperate with the Department of Agriculture and its various state extension services in the broadcasting of technical information to farmers and broadcasters..."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

September 3--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.50-12.75; cows good 5.25-6.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.00-11.75; vealers good and choice 9.00-10.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.25-9.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.90-11.85; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.65-11.90; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.00-11.90; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.25-10.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.60-9.50; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 8.35-9.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. $122\frac{3}{4}$ - $124\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. $118\frac{3}{4}$ - $120\frac{5}{4}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. $74\frac{1}{2}$ - $82\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 Durum, Duluth $78\frac{1}{2}$ - $100\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. $104\frac{1}{2}$ - $106\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. $103\frac{1}{2}$ - $104\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 102; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 92-92 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 69 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 42 1/8-43 1/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $77\frac{1}{4}$ - $78\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 76; No. 3 yellow, Chi. $74\frac{3}{4}$ - $75\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 mixed, Chi. $74\frac{1}{2}$ - $75\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 25 3/8-25 5/8; K.C. $27\frac{1}{2}$ -29; Chi. $24\frac{3}{4}$ -28; St. Louis 28-29 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 69-73; No. 3 good malting, Minneap; 56-63; No. 2, Minneap. 40-42; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. $152\frac{1}{2}$ - $155\frac{1}{2}$.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes ranged 75¢-\$1.10 per 100 pounds in eastern cities. Wisconsin sacked Cobblers $82\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-85¢ carlot sales in Chicago. Idaho sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.40-\$1.50 carlot sales in Chicago. Massachusetts Yellow Varieties of onions brought 65¢-85¢ per 50-pound sack in the East. New York stock 80¢-90¢ in a few cities. Minnesota Yellows 70¢-85¢ in the Middle West. Colorado Salmon Meat cantaloups brought 60¢-\$1.10 per standard flats 12s and 15s in city markets; Hales Best and Perfectos 35¢ f.o.b. Rocky Ford. Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes closed at 65¢-\$1 per bushel basket in terminal markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls 75¢-\$1.25 in mid-western cities.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 3 points from the previous close to 10.39 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.94 cents. October futures* contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 3 points to 10.29 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 3 points to 10.27 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 26 cents; 91 Score, $25\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, $25\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 17 cents; S.Daisies, $16\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Y.Americas, 17 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 30-33 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 29-29 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, $26\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LVIII, No. 56

Section 1

September 5, 1935

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION The decision of the Central Hudson Gas and Electric Corporation to finance privately its rural electrification project and withdraw its application for a Federal loan was commended yesterday by Morris L. Cooke, Rural Electrification Administrator. The company's program, which Mr. Cooke termed "an important contribution to the advancement of rural electrification," contemplates construction of approximately 500 miles of lines. These lines, with others in use, he said, would make electric service available to about 88 percent of the farms in the company's Central Hudson Valley territory. (A.P.)

RECOVERY AGENCIES On the ground that the emergency peak had passed, President Roosevelt signed an Executive order yesterday placing the administration expenses of the last seven recovery agencies under the Director of the Budget as of October 15. The President explained that economy was one of the objects sought. The seven agencies named, whose operations do not come under the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921, are the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Commodity Credit Corporation, Federal Coordinator of Transportation, Federal Emergency Relief Administration of Public Works, Federal Emergency Administration, National Recovery Administration and Tennessee Valley Authority. (New York Times.)

CANADIAN WHEAT An Ottawa report by the Associated Press says the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported yesterday that Canada's prairie wheat yield is low and of poor quality, with rust damage worse than had been expected and frost adamage serious. Cutting, it said, is about completed in Southern Manitoba and threshing is general, while considerable harvesting remains to be done in the North.

GEORGIA ROAD CONSTRUCTION Finis was written to Georgia's road controversy with Washington last night and the state highway board announced it was ready to go ahead with plans for spending the \$19,-000,000 of Federal funds due for road construction. Chairman W. E. Wilburn said a \$2,000,000 program would be submitted immediately to the Federal Bureau of Public Works for a September 21 letting. (A.P.)

Section 2

Profitable College Farm The Field (London) for August 17 reports that "the Midland Agricultural College at Sutton Bonington (England) can show a highly satisfactory financial result on the working of its 200-acre farm during the past year. This is the sixth successive year in which a surplus has been realised, the profit now recorded being 806 pounds. An increase in the dairy herd and more pigs have mainly contributed to this satisfactory result and much credit is due to H. G. Robinson, the farm director. Nothing enhances the reputation of an agricultural college in the eyes of farmers more than a profit on the working of it. They want their sons and daughters to learn the ways of successful farming."

Highway Sidewalks In order to reduce pedestrian accidents on state highways, Massachusetts will begin a program of sidewalk construction totaling 500 miles along state roads. The work is estimated to cost about \$4,000,000. At present the state has 1,852 miles of sidewalks along them. The plans call for the use of bituminous material bordered with concrete or granite curbing. No sidewalks will be provided along the Newburyport Turnpike because plans have already been prepared for extensive rebuilding and widening. In general, sidewalks will be provided in the more populous sections with footpaths interconnecting them. Work will begin at once, in view of the recent \$13,000,000 bond issue authorized by the state for public works projects. (Engineering News-Record, August 29.)

Lumber Freight Rates The Interstate Commission has authorized freight rate reductions on lumber from the Pacific Coast to the East, amounting to as much as 20 percent. This is what is known as the 72-cent rate case and extends as far east as the Atlantic seaboard the former 72-cent rate to Chicago. The reduced rates will apply on lumber in carloads from the Pacific Coast and certain interior origins, including the Inland Empire, to destinations in Official Classification Territory extending east from the Illinois-Indiana state line, through Central Trunk Line and New England territories to the Atlantic Coast. This 72-cent rate will expire on December 31, 1935, unless extended. (American Lumberman, August 31.)

Uses of Corn "Out here in the Corn Belt we are interested in the report that last year the products of American corn starch were sold in the amount of over 670 million pounds to manufacturers alone," says an editorial in the Davenport Democrat (August 29). "They went to the bakers, brewers, confectioners, makers of explosives, to iron foundries, paper mills and makers of asbestos, cotton producers, rayon and linen textiles, and found many other uses in more than 30 major industries. The scientists point out that the conception of most persons that corn is just a hog and cattle fattener and the beginning of whiskey is entirely wrong. In the shape of corn oil, for instance, the product of our fields goes into soap, glycerine, dyes, paint, oilcloth and varnishes. We eat it in salads and find it in our art gum and bath sponges. As Iowans well know, Dr. Sweeney, at Ames, found scores of uses for even the farm wastes...If our corn wastes have such a prospect, how much better must the prospect be of profitable uses of future corn surpluses..."

Economic Articles The September number of the American Economic Review contains the following: Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act of 1934, by Abraham Berglund, University of Virginia; United States Foreign Trade in Copper: 1790-1932, by Robert B. Pettengill, Stanford University; Federal Reserve Policies: 1927-1929, by A. C. Miller, Federal Reserve Board; Interest as Cost and Capitalization Factor, by Fritz Machlup, University of Buffalo; Expenditure of Wisconsin Property Tax, by Carl F. Wehrwein, University of Wisconsin; Just Price in a Functional Economy, by Bernard W. Dempsey, Saint Louis University.

Onion Studies "...Experiments are now under way in the department of vegetable crops at Cornell University to determine which types of soil or in what locality either mild or strong onions may be grown and what determines the power of the onion to bring tears to the eyes. Dr. Hans Platenius, who is engaged in research for the department, says it is still too early to draw conclusions from the tests," says The Forecast (August), "but that 'it is likely that some day we may be able to predict the soils and localities that will grow mild or strong onions...Based on the findings of Semmler, a chemical method was developed to measure the pungency of onions accurately by giving the amount of volatile sulphur in the onion oil. This method had to be developed because the common tasting test is unreliable...Some of the experiments showed that the Red Italian onions grown in this country are decidedly stronger than those grown in Italy, although they were milder than most of the other varieties. This fact points out that other things besides variety help to determine the strength of onions...'"

Bovine TB Tests "New interest in the testing of cattle for tuberculosis is being shown by farmers, livestock growers, dairymen and businessmen; reports Dr. G. S. Weaver, extension dairyman in South Dakota," says the Dakota Farmer (August 3). "Some discrimination against South Dakota cattle has been noticed in the public markets and butter markets are being closed to non-accredited areas...All states bordering on South Dakota are becoming modified accredited areas. Iowa, the state that receives the largest single share of South Dakota feeder cattle, will be cleaned up by the first of January. Iowa people have spent so much money in ridding the state of bovine tuberculosis that they do not want to take any chances by letting into the state cattle which have not been tested..."

Yellowing of Fruit Foliage "A yellowing of the foliage of apples and pears, induced by lime, causes a considerable amount of damage in some fruit-growing areas," says Nature (London) for June 20. "Dr. T. Wallace, of the Long Ashton Research Station, has shown that this state can be remedied by the simple expedient of allowing grass to grow between the trees. This is not always desirable, however, and in a recent paper he gives the results of his experiments with a new method of treatment (J. Pomol. and Hort. Sci. 13, No. 1, March 1935). Holes are bored in the trunk with a brace and bit, a small quantity of ferrous or ferric citrate is placed within, and each hole closed with a cork. Treatment by this method has been quite successful and has converted failing trees into healthy specimens. It remains to investigate the duration of the treatment over a period of years."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

September 4--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.75-12.75; cows good 5.50-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.00-11.75; vealers good and choice 9.00-10.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.25-9.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 11.15-12.05; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.85-12.10; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.15-12.10; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.50-11.00; Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.75-9.65; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 8.50-9.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. $124\frac{1}{2}$ - $126\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. $120\frac{1}{2}$ -122; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. $77\frac{3}{4}$ - $85\frac{3}{4}$; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, $81\frac{3}{4}$ - $103\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. $105\frac{1}{2}$ -109; Chi. $104\frac{1}{2}$ -106; St. Louis 103; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis $92\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland $70\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. $42\frac{3}{4}$ - $43\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 77 - $78\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 77; No. 3 yellow, Chi. $75\frac{1}{2}$ -77; No. 2 mixed, Chi. $75\frac{1}{2}$ -77; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. $26\frac{1}{4}$ - $26\frac{1}{2}$; K.C. $29\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 25-27; St. Louis $28\frac{1}{2}$ - $29\frac{1}{2}$ (Nom); No. 1 malting barley Minneap. 69-73; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 56-63; No. 2, Minneap. 40-42; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 154-158.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes ranged 70¢-\$1.10 per 100-pounds in eastern cities; 70¢ f.o.b. Northern and Central points. Wisconsin sacked Cobblers 85¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 60¢-65¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes brought 75¢-\$1.10 per bushel basket in city markets; barrels \$1.75-\$2 f.o.b. East Shore points. Tennessee Nancy Halls 65¢-90¢ in the Middle West. Massachusetts Yellow Varieties of onions sold at 65¢-85¢ per 50-pound sack in the East. New York stock 75¢-90¢ in a few cities; 70¢-80¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 65¢-90¢ in consuming centers. New York Domestic Round type cabbage sold at \$18 bulk per ton in New York City; few \$8 f.o.b. Rochester. New York, U.S. #1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, Wealthy apples brought 75¢-\$1 per bushel basket in New York City; 65¢-75¢ f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 6 points from the previous close to 10.45 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 13.11 cents. October futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 9 points to 10.38 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 4 points to 10.31 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 26 cents; 91 Score, $25\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, $25\frac{1}{2}$ cents, outside. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 17 cents; S.Daisies, $16\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Y.Americas, 17 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 31 - $34\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, $30\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, $26\frac{1}{2}$ - $26\frac{3}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LVIII, No. 57

Section 1

September 6, 1935

GRAZING BILL VETOED President Roosevelt late yesterday announced vetoes of five more bills, including the one providing widespread amendments to the Taylor grazing act. The latter was disapproved "with some reluctance" and with a lengthy memorandum of objections from Secretary Ickes. (A.P.)

CANADIAN-JAPANESE TRADE PACT An Ottawa report by the Canadian Press says Prime Minister R. B. Bennett sent a formal warning to the Japanese Government yesterday that unless the 50 percent surtax imposed against principal Canadian imports was removed, the 1913 trade agreement between the two governments would be terminated. The note was handed to Sotomatsu Kato, Japanese Minister to Canada, for transmission to Tokyo. Mr. Bennett declared that compliance with Japanese demands for removal of Canadian import restrictions would be "a direct attack upon the principle of the right of a people to maintain its standards of living by all means available."

SECURITY FILINGS With the filing by the Detroit Edison Company of an application for an issue of \$49,000,000 of 4 percent bonds to be used for refunding purposes, the aggregate of filings of all kinds of securities, including reorganizations and certificates of deposit, since January 1, reached an aggregate of \$1,918,000,000. The total has now passed even the most optimistic estimates of officials made at the time the registration form A2 was simplified early in the year. The rush has been given impetus by the exceptionally easy money market. (Press.)

RUSSIAN COTTON PURCHASES Russian purchases of American unmanufactured cotton worth \$3,559,469 and of heavy machinery valued at \$1,156,632 carried July exports to that country from the United States to more than double the value of those of the preceding month and quadrupled those of the corresponding month last year, according to figures made public yesterday by the Commerce Department. July exports to Soviet Russia were valued at \$5,520,379, compared with \$2,686,214 in June and \$1,-404,705 in July 1934. Officials could not explain the sudden spurt in cotton shipments to the Soviet Republic except to suggest that cash had been found where credit had previously been sought. (Press.)

Secondary
Roads

"The regulations just issued for selecting secondary roads for improvement under the relief-works act contain certain provisions that promise a degree of road-system development not reached in the past under decentralized administration," says an editorial in the Engineering News-Record (August 29). "Generally the improvement of farm-to-market roads has disregarded continuity of route and proper standards of construction--standards that assure reasonable permanence of the result. Under the relief-works regulations, (a) the accepted improvement must connect with an improved road, (b) it will be given preference on the basis of present and potential traffic densities, (c) the structure must conform to sound stage-improvement standards, and (d) maintenance must be guaranteed. In brief, these regulations demand that secondary-road improvement with Federal money shall contribute to the development of a real highway transportation system, in both construction and operation..."

Cotton
Loans

"...The cotton trade has been reborn almost overnight," says an editorial in the Cotton Digest (August 31). "Optimism pervades the entire industry and not without good cause. The ruling that the government through the CCC will loan 10 cents per pound on 7/8 low middling cotton or better, and that they will offer a gratuity to the producer amounting to the difference between the net price which he receives for his cotton and 12 cents per pound, but not exceeding 2 cents per pound, is expected to result in a free movement of the 1935 crop into consumptive channels. And in the face of prospects for a free movement, there is unquestionably a tremendous potential demand for raw cotton both in the United States and abroad. Domestic cotton goods markets are presenting a more favorable showing than in many weeks. Prices have advanced in recent weeks, and spinner margins have thus been improved. Stocks of both goods in the hands of wholesalers and retailers and raw cotton supplies in the hands of domestic spinners are at dangerously low levels. Obviously every buying order will be reflected in price fixing by domestic spinners. Abroad the situation is equally pleasing to the eye..."

Farm
Equipment
Exports

Exports of farm equipment in July reached the largest monthly total since April 1931, with a value of \$3,842,566, the Department of Commerce has announced. This was almost 98 percent greater than for the corresponding month last year and 35.3 percent over exports for the preceding month. Improved foreign markets for farm equipment also prevailed through the seven months period this year. The value of all such shipments reached \$18,257,231 during the period, representing an increase of 51 percent over the \$12,072,068 exported during last year's comparative period. (New York Times.)

Wool Consumption

International Statistical Bureau, Inc., has reported that it estimates wool consumption for the first half of this year at the highest level for any corresponding period since 1923. The total is 319,700,000 pounds, grease equivalent, an increase of about 120,000,000 pounds compared with the consumption in the first half of 1934. (A.P.)

"Tulip Fingers" "The mysterious affliction known as 'tulip fingers' which attacks the hands of workers on the tulip farms, is the subject of an article in the British Medical Journal, by A. P. Bertwistle, a Harley Street surgeon," reports the Gardeners' Chronicle (London) for August 17. "Hitherto the disease has baffled research workers and its distressing symptoms have forced many to discontinue their work among the flowers. Now Mr. Bertwistle mentions a preparation which has some effect on the complaint and which is used on the assumption that the disease is of bacterial origin. The disease makes its presence known by a rash on the fingers which may spread to other parts of the body and which affects the blood and general condition. Not all skins are susceptible to it but in some cases it has proved fatal...The preparation recommended by Mr. Bertwistle is mercury biniodide dissolved in spirit, which workers are advised to apply prior to starting work."

British Sugar Subsidy British's government has definitely decided to continue the policy of assistance to the home beet sugar industry without limitation of time," says a London report to Facts About Sugar (September). The assistance, however, will be on a limited production and on a diminishing scale...All beet sugar factories are to be united under a single corporation...Minister of Agriculture Walter Elliot said...that continuation of assistance to make the carrying on of the industry possible was regarded as desirable on agricultural grounds. The financial arrangements proposed were based on the assumption that the period of 5 years from April 1 next would constitute a transitional period during which assistance would be given upon a diminishing scale, based upon certain standard levels for the world price of sugar, the price of beet and other factors. Thereafter the basic rate of assistance would be subject to review at triennial intervals..."

Grapefruit By-Products "...Avenues for the profitable utilization of grapefruit cannery waste have been sought by the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station. with considerable degree of success," says Dr. Wilmon Newell, Dean, Florida College of Agriculture, in the Citrus Industry (August). "Investigations concerning the feasibility of converting the refuse into feed for livestock have revealed promising possibilities along that line. Feeding tests with the material gave excellent results...Processes have been patented which dry the refuse by means of pressing and exposure to heat. After bagging, it stands for a short time in air-dry warehouses. In the dried form, as fed at the station, the cannery leavings constitute a concentrate high in digestible carbohydrates and low in protein. Use is suggested as a substitute for part of the corn feed meal furnished to animals. Research on the subject covering other aspects is under way at the Agricultural Experiment Station in Gainesville..."

Ragweed Control Cooperation between the New York State Health Department and the Division of Highways in the drive to eliminate ragweed for the benefit of hay fever sufferers is seen in the statement by Dr. Paul B. Brooks, acting state commissioner of health, that highway officials have ordered careful mowing of shoulders and sides of state roads in the Fulton chain of lakes area to do away with stray ragweed. (Press.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

September 5--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.75-12.75; cows good 5.75-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.25-11.75; vealers good and choice 9.00-10.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.25-9.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 11.25-12.00; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.75-12.20; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.15-12.10; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.50-11.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.25-10.00; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 8.50-9.00.

Grain: No. 1 D. No. Spr. Wheat*Minneap. 125 5/8-127 5/8; No. 2 D. No. Spr.*Minneap. 121 5/8-123 5/8; No. 2 Am. Dur.*Minneap. 79 $\frac{3}{4}$ -87 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 83 $\frac{3}{4}$ -105 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 107 $\frac{1}{2}$ -110; Chi. 105 $\frac{1}{2}$ -106 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 104 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 94; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 71 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 43 3/8-44 3/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ -81; St. Louis 78 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ -78 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 mixed, Chi. 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ -78 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ -27; K.C. 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ -30 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 26 $\frac{3}{4}$ -28 $\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ -30 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 69-73; No. 3 good malting Minneap. 56-63; No. 2, Minneap. 40-42; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 157-161.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes ranged 75¢-\$1.10 per 100 pound in eastern cities; 80-85¢ f.o.b. Northern and Central points. Wisconsin sacked Cobblers 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-\$1.00 carlot sales in Chicago; 65¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes brought 75¢-\$1.00 per bushel basket in city markets; 75¢-85¢ f.o.b. East Shore points. Tennessee Nancy Halls 85¢-90¢ in the Middle West. Massachusetts Yellow Varieties of onions sold at 65¢-\$1.00 per 50 pound sack in the East. New York stock 75¢-\$1.10 in a few cities; 72¢-80¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 70¢-85¢ in consuming centers. New York Domestic Round type cabbage sold 50-60¢ per fifty pound sacks in New York City; \$7.50-\$8.00 bulk per ton f.o.b. Rochester. New York, U. S. No. 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, Wealthy apples sold 85¢-\$1.25 per bushel basket in New York City.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 3 points from the previous close to 10.42 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 13.19¢. October futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 6 points to 10.32 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 1 point to 10.30 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 26 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 25 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 17 cents; S.Daisies, 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Y.Americas, 17 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed celars, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ -34 cents; Standards, 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ -30 cents; Firsts, 27-27 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LVIII, No. 58

Section 1

September 7, 1935

CANADIAN
WHEAT PRICE

Prime Minister R. B. Bennett last night announced that the Canadian Government's fixed minimum price for wheat would be 87 1/2 cents a bushel, says an Ottawa report by the United Press. The minimum is based on No. 1 northern wheat for delivery at Fort William, Ontario. The announcement was made by the prime minister during the course of a coast-to-coast political speech broadcast preparatory to the general elections October 14.

BUSINESS
SUMMARIES

car -----
Freight loadings in the week preceding the Labor Day holiday climbed to the highest point since the week of November 20, 1931, the Association of American Railroads reported last night, says R. Karl von Lewinski in the Washington Post. The total of 679,861 cars was 53,488 cars higher than the previous week, 32,330 cars above the same week of 1934 and 6,783 cars above 1933. J. S. Armstrong of the Baltimore Sun says that while car loadings in the nation as a whole have risen three weeks in a row, the upturn started earlier in the eastern trunk line area and that the Pennsylvania has scored gains over last year for six consecutive weeks and has broadened its increase in line loadings steadily until last week's gain reached 15.5 percent. The Sun also says that further evidence of revival in the durable goods industries was rendered in the report by Dun & Bradstreet that the machine tool trades had realized the best summer season since 1929.

ANTI-DROUGHT
EXPEDITION

A Kweisui, China, report to the Associated Press says Prof. Nicholas Roerich's "anti-drought" expedition, which went to the Gobi Desert seeking a preventive for soil blowing and dust storms in the American Plains States, emerged from the Mongolian wastes yesterday. Two months ahead of schedule, Mr. Roerich brought out 300 kinds of drought resisting plants, some of which the U.S. Department of Agriculture may use to carpet the plains of the Middle West. The expedition spent five months gathering these specimens on the edge of the Mongolian desert. Mr. Roerich said he had already dispatched seeds of many varieties of plants to America. He plans to proceed to India for similar work.

HEAVY NEON

A new triumph of laboratory science comparable in some respects to the production of heavy hydrogen was announced yesterday to the British Association for the Advancement of Science by Dr. Gustav Hertz, physicist at the Siemens engineering works in Berlin. Dr. Hertz has succeeded for the first time in producing "heavy neon", known to chemists as neon 22 but until now never before obtained in its pure state. (New York Times.)

September 7, 1935

**X-Ray
Lily** An X-ray Easter regal lily, a flower made more beautiful by changing its heredity with X-rays, has been announced at the research laboratories of the General Electric Company, says a Schenectady report by the Associated Press. This is the first announcement of a wide industrial application for the new science of using X-rays to create new varieties and species of animals and plants. The new lily differs in one way. It never spills pollen over its white petals from bursting of its anthers. Although the anthers by their dark coloring add to the beauty of the regal, they burst at the height of the bloom. The anthers of the X-ray lily never open. This lily is the result of a discovery by Dr. Hans Muller a few years ago that when the seeds of plants, or the germ cells of plants or animals, receive a brief shot of X-rays a profusion of hereditary mutations is produced.

**Sleeping
Sickness** For allowing himself to be bitten by tsetse flies, together with a volunteer assistant and a native East African, all contracting the sleeping sickness, a physician is highly praised by the East African subcommittee of the British Tsetse Committee in their semi-annual report issued in London. All three recovered by the use of an experimental drug, but not before the doctor was able to note important aspects of the development of the disease. The doctor is J. F. Corson of the research laboratory of Tinde, in Tanganyika. He carried out an experiment with the *T. rhodesiense* S. and F. a parasite, to discover whether a human strain maintained by inoculation in animals would lose its power to infect man. The doctor allowed himself to be bitten by infective flies but as only a few of the flies were found capable of transmitting the infection, he inoculated himself from an infected guinea pig. He was treated with the drug germanin and recovered. (New York Times.)

**Research
Fellowships** The educational leadership of the University of Wisconsin was revealed recently with the completion of a survey which shows that the university ranks among the first three institutions of higher learning in the United States as a training ground for holders of National Research Council fellowships in the biological sciences, reports a University of Wisconsin Press Bulletin. Holders of these research council fellowships are recognized as the outstanding science students of the nation. The survey, which was conducted by the Wisconsin Alumni Research foundation, reveals that Harvard heads the list of universities training both past and active holders of these fellowships, with Cornell in second place and Wisconsin a close third.

**Road-Oil
Sales** Due to increased construction of secondary and farm-to-market roads, financed largely by Federal funds, sales of road oil have increased more than one-fifth, according to the Petroleum Division of the U.S. Department of Commerce. Sales by petroleum refineries in the United States increased from 6,238,893 barrels in 1933, valued at \$6,289,-119, to 7,702,753 barrels in 1934, valued at \$10,741,998. (Manufacturers Record, August.)

Fungus Disease Studies Farmers of the future may fight fungus diseases that now devastate their crops by sowing or spraying the germs of counter diseases, to kill the fungi. This possibility was suggested by a number of reports presented before the meeting of the sixth International Botanical Congress, says Science Service. The suggestions came from research laboratories in widely separated parts of the world. Dr. S. D. Garrett, of the University of London, who carried on his studies in Australia on the wheat disease take-all, found in certain types of soils a complex of fungi and other obscure organisms that are distinctly unfriendly to the cause of take-all. From the University Farm, St. Paul, Minn., Miss Delia E. Johnson reported the antagonism of a newly discovered species of bacterium against the smut diseases of corn and various small grains. A comprehensive study in the field of microbiological antagonisms was presented by Prof. S. Endo, of the University of Tokyo. He has examined dozens of kinds of bacteria and molds for their effects on several different disease-causing microorganisms. Some he found to be decidedly depressing, other less so; a fair number completely lethal.

Wild Rice for Waterfowl In mid-September Chippewa Indians will again be busy at one of their first agricultural pursuits, says correspondence from Lac du Flambeau (Wis.) to the New York Times. They will gather 40,000 pounds of wild rice in Superior National Forest in Minnesota for the U.S. Forest Service. This rice will be planted on Minnesota waters in national forests and in Nicolet and Chequamegon National Forests in Wisconsin. Other water foods for big game birds will also be planted in Wisconsin and Minnesota; wild celery for canvasbacks, redheads and blue-bills; and sago palm weed, chara, river blue rush, wild millet and duck potato.

N.J. Agricultural College Nearly 90 percent of the 1935 graduating class of the New Jersey State College of Agriculture, Rutgers University, are employed and freshment enrollment for the fall term shows a 50 percent increase over the enrollment figures last year, according to Prof. F. G. Helyar, director of resident instruction at the college. Both of these figures are in line, Professor Helyar says, with records of past years which show that 96 percent of all the living graduates of the college are employed and that there has been a 138 percent increase in enrollment since 1927.

Wool Processing Schools Mothers and daughters of relief families in Kansas will have the opportunity of learning the art of carding, spinning, weaving and knitting of wool as grandmother knew it, says the Topeka Daily Capital. To introduce new skill among the 12,000 women wage earners on relief rolls in the state, the Kansas emergency relief committee is planning to set up wool processing schools throughout the state this fall. They found that there is an increasing demand for hand-knitted and hand-woven fabrics in the United States.

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Vol. LVIII, No. 59

Section 1

September 9, 1935

AFL ON RECOVERY In the most optimistic statement on the recovery movement it has yet made, the American Federation of Labor said yesterday that business was showing greater vitality than in any upswing since 1933 and that "the last four months of 1935 may well bring the highest level of industrial operations and earnings for any similar period since 1930". (Press.)

U.S.-CUBAN TRADE A Havana report by the Associated Press says U.S. Ambassador Jefferson Caffery announced last night a 60 percent increase in the dollar value of American sales to Cuba during the first 11 months of the new reciprocal treaty. Making public the results of an embassy survey of treaty effects, Mr. Caffery said: "Cuba has regained her position as one of the leading world markets for American goods." Increased purchases, he said, covered American foodstuffs, manufactured goods and raw materials originating in virtually every state in the Union.

MIDWEST STATE FAIRS Increased attendance figures and other signs of a new buoyancy sent the Middle Western farmer home Saturday from his annual holiday--the State Fair--with reasons for prolonging his week's vacation from the fields and the flocks, says a Chicago report to the Associated Press. A. R. Corey, secretary of the Iowa State Fair, said that the exposition was the largest in seven years. Total attendance was 341,150, as against 261,147 in 1934 and receipts were \$267,135, as compared with \$181,432 last year. Officers of Minnesota's State Fair said that nearly a half million persons had attended the festival.

REVENUE COLLECTIONS Collection of \$3,299,435,572 in Federal internal revenue taxes in the 1934-35 fiscal year, the heaviest tax collections in 14 years, were reported officially yesterday by Guy T. Helvering, Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Excise, processing and stamp tax collections set a new record for the country's entire fiscal history, amounting to \$2,200,205,189. Income taxes were the highest they have been since 1930-31, aggregating \$1,099,230,383. Income and excise taxes combined set a record not equaled since 1920-21. Internal revenue collections of \$3,299,435,572 for the year ended June 30 showed an increase of 23 percent over the preceding fiscal year. (Press.)

Consolidation "...The last Minnesota legislature passed a law providing that no farm in a consolidated district shall pay a school tax rate more than 10 percent higher than the average tax rate on similar farm lands in common school districts of the country," says an editorial in *The Farmer* (St. Paul) for August 31. "In many consolidated districts the savings will be substantial. In some counties the rate in consolidated districts is as high as 78 mills whereas the average common school rate is less than 10 mills. In such a county, the farmer in the consolidated district will pay 10 percent more than the average common school rate, or 11 mills. The loss in revenue to the consolidated districts will be made up by the state. In most instances it will still cost a little more to be in a consolidated district than to be outside--on the average, 10 percent more. But in many instances the saving to individual families in transportation costs will more than wipe out the difference...There have been various objections to consolidation...but probably the chief one has been the cost...A great many parents doubt that the one-room school is better; there is tremendous pressure on the part of young folk who naturally want to go to high school but who will lack a way to get there until public transportation gives it to them; and many farmers would like a voice in running the high schools that their children attend. They cannot have such voice until they belong to the high school district and help elect the school board. We believe that steady progress toward consolidation is about to be resumed."

Wool With wool consumption in this country running at the Consumption highest rate since the war year of 1918, wool goods markets are readily absorbing the output of the mills, according to the New York Wool Top Exchange Service. "Production of wool goods has been speeded up in a number of mills," the service reports, "and it is generally believed that wool consumption and wool machinery activity in September will show gains over the high rates recorded in July and August...Many retailers estimate that sales of clothing will show gains of 25 to 30 percent as compared with last year." (Press.)

Chemical The Literary Digest (August 31), discussing the recent Substitutes meeting of the American Chemical Society, says that "Americans of the near future probably will find themselves using some of the new substitutes announced at the meeting. Dr. Wray M. Rieger, of the University of Southern California, has discovered a commercially practicable process for extracting levulose from dahlia bulbs. It is twice as sweet as cane sugar. Prof. Worth Huff Rodebush, of the University of Illinois, reported that occasional discharges of electricity through tubes containing nitrogen and oxygen will cause the mixture to emit continuous 'cold' light. He believes houses might be lit by occasional pulsations of electricity through such tubes. Prof. LeRoy S. Weatherby and Miss T. Coony, of the University of Southern California, tested calavos and found they contained iron, copper and organic radicals which form the framework of hemoglobin. Miss Coony fed calavos to anemic rats; they recovered quickly. Dr. Nilkanth M. Phatak, of the University of California Medical School, and Dr. George A. Emerson, reported the production of many new chemical compounds containing the 'furan' nucleus, obtained from hay and grain..."

Michigan Rural Power "The committee that grew out of the recent meeting on rural electrification, called by the Michigan Public Utilities Commission, has let no grass grow under its feet," says the Michigan Farmer (August 31) in an editorial. "A goal of 2,000 to 3,000 miles of extensions to rural electric lines in the immediate future has been established and the committee is engaged in a statewide survey of rural electrical needs. Members hope to make Michigan the first state to submit a complete rural electrification program for Federal financing..."

Rural Sales Daily average sales of general merchandise in small towns and rural areas for July 1935, showed a larger increase over July 1934 in the South than in any other part of the country, the Department of Commerce reports. Estimates based on rural chain store and mail order sales indicate that sales in the South were about 35 percent above July 1934, as compared with an increase of 29 percent for the country as a whole. The smallest gain was in the East where an increase of 20 percent was recorded. Sales declined from June to July, the smallest decrease, 17 percent, taking place in the far west and the largest decrease of 23 percent in the Middle West. (Press.)

Butter Grades "People in California who purchase butter in package form will now have the opportunity to know whether they are getting first, second or third grade quality, under the requirements of a state law which recently went into effect," says an editorial in the Creamery Journal (September). "The manner of indicating the quality is one that is easily understood by the average consumer. It means much more to the average person not familiar with butter quality terms to tell that the product is first or second quality rather than that it is A, B or C or that it scores so many points..."

British Forestry "...The British Forestry Commission is sometimes criticised for planting more conifers and fewer hard woods, such as oak and beech, than people like," says The Field (London) for August 17. "In their fifteenth annual report the commissioners point out that at least 90 percent of the 10,000,000 tons of timber used annually in Great Britain consists of soft woods. The proportions were much the same in the Great War when recourse had to be made to home-grown timber. Conifers are far less exacting as regards soil and general environment than broadleaved trees, they grow more quickly, the thinnings removed for the improvement of the final crop are more readily saleable, and, finally, by coming to maturity in 60 to 100 years as against 120 to 150 years for broad-leaved trees, they give much better financial yields..."

Milk Is. Stable "More stable of America's agricultural products--from the standpoint of per capita production--is milk," says the Guernsey Breeders Journal (August 15). "Similarly, the production of manufactured dairy products has remained fairly stable for the past 35 years. But the matter of price has been another story. Butter prices, for example, have fluctuated from a low of 60 to a high of 200 on a pre-war average of 100, according to statistics presented before the annual American Institute of Cooperation by E. E. Vial, U.S. Department of Agriculture statistician..."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

September 6--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.75-12.75; cows good 5.75-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.25-11.75; vealers good and choice 9.00-10.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.25-9.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 11.35-11.90; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.70-11.90; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.00-11.90; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.50-11.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.40-10.25; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 8.50-9.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. 126 7/8-128 7/8; No. 2 D.No.Spr.*Minneap. 122 7/8-124 7/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 80 3/8-88 3/8; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 84 3/8-106 3/8; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 108-110 $\frac{3}{4}$; Chi. 107 $\frac{1}{2}$ -109; St. Louis 104 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 95-95 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 71 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 43 5/8-44 5/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 80 $\frac{3}{4}$ -82 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 80 (Nom); No. 3 yellow, Chi. 79-79 $\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 79; No. 2 mixed, Chi. 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ -79 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 26 $\frac{1}{4}$ -26 $\frac{3}{4}$; K.C. 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ -30 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 26 $\frac{3}{4}$ -27 $\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 30 $\frac{3}{4}$ -31; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 71-75; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 57-64; No. 2, Minneap. 41-43; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 156-161 $\frac{1}{2}$.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes ranged 85¢-\$1.30 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; 85¢ f.o.b. Northern and Central Points. Long Island Cobblers \$1.10-\$1.25 in New York. Wisconsin sacked stock 85¢-92 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-65¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. Massachusetts Yellow onions brought 65¢-\$1.10 per 50-pound sack in the East. New York stock 80¢-\$1.10 in a few cities; 75¢-80¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Michigan Yellows 80¢-90¢ in Pittsburgh. New York Domestic Round type cabbage closed at 45¢-65¢ per 50-pound sack in eastern markets; \$8-\$9 bulk per ton f.o.b. Rochester. Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes brought \$2-\$2.75 per stave barrel in consuming centers; \$1.75-\$1.80 f.o.b. East Shore points. Tennessee Nancy Halls 80¢-\$1.25 in midwestern cities. New York Wealthy apples, U. S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, sold at 85¢-\$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per bushel basket in New York City; Rhode Island Greenings 85¢-\$1 and McIntosh \$1-\$1.50. Michigan Wealthys 75¢-85¢ in Chicago; 70¢-75¢ f.o.b. West Michigan Points.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 6 points from the previous close to 10.48 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 13.15 cents. October futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 8 points to 10.40 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 4 points to 10.34 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 26 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 25 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 17-17 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; S.Daisies, 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ -17 cents; Y.Americas, 17-17 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ -34 cents; Standards, 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ -29 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Firsts, 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ -27 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Section 1

September 10, 1935

WORLD NITRATE PACT A London wireless to the New York Times says an international plan for the regulation of the nitrates industry, arranged provisionally in July, will be continued for three years as the result of an agreement signed there yesterday. The new pact resembles the one-year agreement that expired on June 30. European producers as well as Chilean are included in the agreement which deals with the regulation and sharing of sales in the world's markets, other than those of the United States, as well as price fixing.

AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS President Cardenas of Mexico opened the Seventh American Scientific Congress yesterday in Mexico City. The congress, which will last ten days, is being attended by upward of 500 delegates representing every country in the two Americas. President Cardenas, in welcoming the visitors, expressed hope that the congress would result in better understanding among the American peoples and definite elimination of armed conflicts. (New York Times.)

CANADIAN LOAN COUNCIL Plans for establishment of a loan council to effect, after the recent British pattern, a voluntary reduction of the interest rate on Canadian Federal railway, provincial and municipal debt were announced by Canadian Prime Minister Bennett in a radio broadcast last night. The Prime Minister also promised extension to the city dweller of the present scheme for easing farmers' debts and regulation of commodity prices, and intimated that a pension plan was being formulated to remove men over 60 from the labor market. (New York Times.)

BRAZILIAN ORANGES Furthering the campaign for new world markets, the Brazilian Government modified yesterday the orange export tax, authorizing an experimental shipment of 25,000 cases to Canada. England and Argentina are the largest Brazilian orange buyers, taking more than 2,500,000 cases last year. The reciprocal commercial treaty between Brazil and the United States is likely to be approved this week. (New York Times.)

IMPORT DUTIES Duties collected by the Federal Government in imports in August totaled \$37,127,492, described by the Treasury as the largest amount taken in for any month in four years. The amount was increased by between \$8,000,000 and \$9,000,000 due to imports of Cuban sugar under the quota agreement. (A.P.)

Veterinary Profession "The passing of Dr. A. S. Alexander, as reported in the August 3 issue of The Farmer," says an editorial in the August 31 number of The Farmer (St. Paul), "has brought about a decision which we have long had under consideration...to discontinue the veterinary department in The Farmer. We do not do this for our own sake but rather for the sake of our readers...Years ago when we established the veterinary department, there were few local veterinarians and many of the then practitioners were merely 'practical' men of very dubious qualifications. Times have changed. The telephone and automobile have made it easy to obtain local expert assistance quickly...The only effective home means of dealing with animal disease problems is through preventive measures. We plan to publish material along these lines..."

Isolation of Cortin The isolation and eventual inexpensive production of the pure life essential hormone, cortin, are brought nearer by research reported by Dr. E. C. Kendall, Dr. H. L. Mason, and Dr. C. S. Myers of the Mayo Foundation, before the Division of Medicinal Chemistry of the American Chemical Society. Dr. Kendall, who synthesized thyroxin, the hormone secreted by the thyroid gland in the neck, announced that he had successfully crystallized and separated "two close chemical relatives of cortin". These "relatives" had properties similar to the hormone itself. Cortin, it has long been known, is not only necessary to maintain the normal health of the human being but also is essential for life itself. (Press.)

Consumer Study The Consumers Division of the NRA has started an attack on consumer problems under authority of an order by the President, for the purpose of maintaining and bettering the American standard of living. Walton H. Hamilton, chairman of the NRA advisory council and adviser to the President on consumers' problems, is in charge of the agency, which represents a consolidation of the activities of the consumers advisory board of the NRA, the consumers division of the National Emergency Council and the Cabinet Committee on Price Policy.. Mr. Hamilton said that the new consolidated unit was now at work seeking "ways and means for the consuming public to get more for its money". (Press.)

Farm Electric Equipment The Electric Home and Farm Authority has been reincorporated and will undertake the financing of retail sales of electrical and plumbing equipment and appliances in cities and rural areas. The rural operations of EHFA will tie in closely with the program of the Rural Electrification Administration for financing the construction of power and light lines into territory now without electric service. In rural areas alone it has been estimated that in the next few years equipment and appliance sales, directly or indirectly attributable to the operations of REA, will total more than \$350,000,000. EHFA financing is contemplated, however, for only part of these prospective sales. Some sales will be made on a cash basis. Others will be financed through existing private agencies furnishing consumer credit, without the intervention of government loans. As many as one million rural homes can be electrified in

the next few years. This estimate includes the probable construction by private utilities with their own funds and by public agencies with non-federal funds. On the basis of one million homes, the prospective expenditures for material, equipment and appliances have been estimated as follows: wiring and lighting, \$80,000,000; water pumps and water supply equipment, \$50,000,000; plumbing and sanitary equipment, \$30,000,000; appliances, house and farm, \$209,000,000. (Farm Implement News, August 29.)

Citrus Damage The first official estimate of the damage to the Florida citrus crop from the recent hurricane was placed at 1,000,000 crates of oranges and grapefruit by headquarters of the Florida Citrus Exchange, says a Tampa report by the United Press. In money this is expected to mean a net loss to the growers of \$1,000,000. The grapefruit loss is placed at 50 percent of the crop in the affected areas and 25 percent of the orange crop.

Home-Grown Beet Seed "A job which was forced upon sugar beet farmers of the United States--that of growing their own seed for plants resistant to curly top--seems to be leading to home production of all sugar beet seed," says an editorial in the Wyoming Stockman-Farmer (September). "Until recently, all seed was imported from Europe, most of it from Germany, where curly top is not present. Federal plant breeders in 1932 developed a new variety, U.S. No. 1, that is resistant to curly top...This year...the resistant varieties were conspicuously better than the non-resistant varieties and although total seed production will be less than anticipated, the indicated production in 1935 will be substantially greater than in 1934...A few years ago the United States Department of Agriculture demonstrated that superior seed could be produced in the Southwest by leaving the beets in the ground through the winter. This method is being utilized for the production of all home-grown seed--seed which not only is disease resistant but produces superior yields and under normal conditions is cheaper than the imported seed."

Locust Control The millions of pounds of damage to crops caused by locusts can be saved, according to B. P. Uvarov of the Imperial Institute of Entomology in London, says correspondence to the Christian Science Monitor. This can only be done, he contends, if the locust problem is treated as an international one. Local action can only mitigate the trouble for the time being. Mr. Uvarov says that the various outbreak centers must be located, and once this is done it would be a fairly simple matter to keep them under observation and to suppress the swarms in their earliest stages when they are neither large nor numerous. This procedure would prevent locust invasions when they can only be dealt with by defensive measures to mitigate their ravages. This policy of control has been initiated by the British Government and locust investigations in Africa and Western Asia have been organized. The various countries have agreed to send monthly reports on the locust movements and breeding places to the Imperial Institute of Entomology in London. Maps are prepared which show the main lines and direction of the various swarms as well as likely breeding areas.

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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September 9--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.75-13.00; cows good 5.75-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.25-11.75; vealers good and choice 9.00-10.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.25-9.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 11.75-12.00; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.80-12.00; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.75-11.90; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.75-11.35. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.75-10.50; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 8.65-9.10.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. 127 7/8-129 7/8; No. 2 D.No.Spr.*Minneap. 123 7/8-125 7/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 83 $\frac{1}{4}$ -91 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 87 $\frac{1}{4}$ -109 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 111-114 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 110 $\frac{1}{2}$ -111 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 109 (Nom); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ -97 (Nom); No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 72; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 42 7/8-44 7/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 82-83; St. Louis 86; No. 3 yellow corn, Chi. 80-80 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 mixed, Chi. 80-80 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 white oats, K.C. 28 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ -29; St. Louis 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ -30 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 1 malting, Minneap. 70-74; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 55-62; No. 2, Minneap. 40-42; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 153-158.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes ranged 85¢-\$1.35 per 100 pounds in city markets; \$1 f.o.b. Northern and Central Points. Wisconsin sacked Cobblers 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-\$1 carlot sales in Chicago; 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought 90¢-\$1 per 50-pound sack in the East; 77¢-90¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Massachusetts stock 75¢-\$1.10 in New York and Boston, while Minnesota stock brought 80¢-82 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ in Chicago. Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes ranged \$1.75-\$3 per stave barrel in terminal markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls 75¢-85¢ in the Middle West; \$1.15-\$1.25 in Kansas City. New York Domestic Round type cabbage sold at 40¢-50¢ per 50-pound sack in city markets; \$16-\$18 bulk per ton in New York City, with f.o.b. sales \$8-\$10 at Rochester. New York, U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, McIntosh apples brought \$1.25-\$1.50; Wealthys 65¢-75¢ and Rhode Island Greenings 75¢-\$1 per bushel basket in New York City. Michigan Wealthys 70¢-85¢ in Chicago; 65¢-75¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 5 points from the previous close to 10.49 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.97 cents. October futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 6 points to 10.41 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 4 points to 10.36 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 91 Score, 26 cents; 90 Score, 25 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 17-17 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; S.Daisies, 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ -17 cents; Y.Americas, 17-17 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 31-34 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 30-30 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.